rayed, and wept, and, at length, see, was led to unite herself with the ourch, although none of her father's ched to this church. She offered her. eived. Being only in the sixteenth year of her age, she was greatly ex-and manifold temptations,—and the oung and gay companions; yet, she ntegrity, maintained her religious a worthy pattern to her youthful come, gravity, and piety. of her union with the church, she

cceptable member, and few, perbaps reumstances, are more esteemed as she was. For some years she kept a art of the time, in which she manifestosition, a taste for poetry, and the uine friendship.

years she taught a school in the sumwas said to be quite acceptable in t. In the spring of 1825 she went ty miles from home, to take charge of ealth was not as good as usual, though plain. She continued her school unh of July, when she went some 10 or from home, to attend a Camp-meetherself ill while on the road, but coney-was quite ill when she arrived at on left the ground, and returned to a near at hand, where she continued to with an almost unaccountable disis were great, her trials many, but she pe in God, except a few intervals of s, which did not however everwhelm

She was soon revisited with her rece, and triumphant hope. She died in Her remains were taken more than er father's for interment-when a purse of attentive bearers evinced the as held in high esteem by those who d with her. The funeral address was v. xiv. 13. stracts both interesting and instructive,

from her diary and letters, well woril of juvenile readers. The following ce in this short summary. After meny mercies of her past life, she exclaims liary, "O! why is this heart so stoney! lack to believe—why do I not more for thee, my Lord and my God! Come, ne. Come, ever blessed Son of God, ou my ransom and glory. O, when efresh my soul?-When shall my sins be thy blood-?" At length, as if realiz night find help, and with what spirit she the fountain, she says "The best hu-ep self-abasement, and filial dependence

r letters, to her mother, whom she tene following feeling and powerful appeal not rest, my mother, on any thing short ar sins forgiven; this is certainly your Yes, and believe the Bible when it t is the will of God even your sanctificacertainly one of God's dear children. e of the rich bounties which your heavilling to bestow. Believe, I entreat you ble, even in this life, in the strength of victory over all our sins. My mother, ray that God will make you just as holy you should be"-she aids "Forgive all and remember thou me at the threne of

he rests from all her anxieties and cares repared to follow her. Amen.

## THE GATHERER.

DOTE OF THOMAS PAINE.

ouse where Thomas boarded, the lower open, and seeing him sitting close by, and kable terms, I stepped in for a half hour's or eight of his friends were also present, and his own, he was laboring to remove about the story of Joshua commanding noon to stand still, &c. and concluded by he Bible as the worst of books, and that it ed more mischief and bloodshed than any inted-and was believed only by foels and aves, &c. Here he paused, and while he ing the tumbler with his favorite brandy person, who I afterwards found was an myself, asked Mr. Paine if he ever was The answer was, yes. So have I been, speaker; and the Scotch are the great th the Bible I ever met-it is their schoolouses and churches are furnished with Bithey travel but a few miles from home, always their companion; yet, continued in no country where I have travelled have cople so comfortable and happy; their poor sch abject poverty as I have seen in other by their bigoted custom of going to church they save the wages which they earn week, which in other countries that I have generally spent by mechanics and other in taverns and frolics on Sundays; and of

the watch-house, alms-house, bridewell, or Now, says he, if the Bible is so bad a who use it most would be the worst of peoreverse is the case. This was a sort of aine was not prepared to answer, and a ct which could not be denied-so without rd, he lifted a candle from the table, and tairs; his disciples slipped out one by one, speaker and T. to enjoy the scene .-

gners who land on our shores, none are so

after for servants, and to fill places where

sed, as the Scotch; you rarely find them

an awful extent must the rage for ardent prevailed at one period in England, when ent was obliged to prohibit for 12 months on of gin! Smollet informs us, that there t time signs or show-boards, to the tippling this tarisf of prices-"drunk for a penny nk for two-pence-straw for nothing.

Extraordinary. Mrs. Minty Graham ried, on an indictment, as a common scoldous examination of numerous witnesses, the jury retired, and soon returned with Not Guilty. It satisfactorily appeared in nat she was an uncommon scold.—Hagers-

Torch Light.

# E PROLEM



## MRALD.

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. ...G. V. H. FORBES, EDITOR.

Vol. V.

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1827.

No. 21.

### ZION'S HERALD.

CONFERENCE PRESS-CONGRESS STREET. T. ASHLEY, PRINTER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year-One half payable the first of January, the other the first of July. No subscription received for less than half a year.

The papers will be forwarded to all subscribers until a request de for their discontinuance. Agents are allowed every teath copy.—All the Preachers in the Methodist connexion are authorized to act as Agents, in ob-

memorial connexton are authorized to act a specific taining subscribers and receiving payment.—In making communications, they are requested to be very particular in giving the names and residences of subscribers, and the amount to be credited to each, in all remittances. Communications intended for publication, or on business should be addressed to the Publisher.

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GENERAL AGENTS. Rev. James Keyte, St. Louis, Missouri. Charles Roche, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

INVESTIGATOR, NO. V.

On the use of ardent spirits among professors of religion.

benevolence, which calls for the commiseration of the Christian and the philanthropist; it is the subject of intemperance. If there be one evil habit among men, which is more directly calculated to check the influence of religion and hinder the success of the gospel;

many others, which destroys the peace of families---breaks the obligations of husbands and wives-parents and children --- rulers and ruled --- and which has a direct tendency to ruin for ever both soul and body; it is the vice of intemperance. If there be one impediment, which, more than others, hinders the good designed by the exertions of pious Christians and the un-wearied toil and labor of thousands of the ministers of Jesus Christ; that impediment is intemperance. If there be one sin, which more than others, makes a man poor, wretched, and lawless--- and to which the attention of the Christian, the minister, and the magistrate pught to be directed; it is the sin of intemperance .--who, that has computed the thousands of dollars ex-pended, annually, in these United States for ardent spend all their life time in laboring to get money, and pirits -- who, that has formed but a faint idea of the desolation and wretchedness which have overwhelmed families, towns, and even our country at large, by the use of ardent spirits, but that feels his breast burdened with a sense of the deplorable condition of thousands of his fellow men? And who, that has observed the sympathy which has been manifested by ministers and Christians of various denominations, and the powerful host of drunkards, which are overspreading the land? ase of these; and, if the providence of God permit,

And art thou, then, a professed follower of the meek on any occasion whatever, make use of spirituous liquor, except in case of sickness, and then only when actice, will appear from the following considera- for this remark.

was ever restored to health and strength by the leave you to your conscience and your God. se of rum? So far am I from believing that any real wantage is derived by any person from the excessive moderate use of ardent spirits, that I would sooner dieve, it had power to metamorphose all who drank tato "all manner of beasts of the earth, and creep-

ing things." The assertion is entirely without foundation, which

es the strength or health of any person; and even when dians, employed a single individual to occupy a sta- even decent, and a great friend of yours said that tions, or is connected with the performance of cortain it is taken medicinally, it is doubted whether there be not other things which would, if used, answer the same purpose. Strange, indeed, that we should be told repeatedly, that run has such wonderful sixture, when purpose. Strange, indeed, that we should be told repeatedly, that rum has such wonderful virtues; when every day we may see blundering along the streets, those who have, by its effects, not only lost their strength and health, but also, their virtue, sense, and decency, with every thing else, that can render decency, with every thing else, that can render themselves, or their families, comfortable and happy.

2. It is a selfish indulgence. He, whose name we bear, has said, "Except ye deny yourselves and take up your cross, and follow me, ye cannot be my disciples." And certainly he must have but a small share favored with a Christian employed by our government of grace, who is not cole, which is the most important field for useful labor in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians, has not been favored with a Christian employed by our government.

It is true I dwell among the people called Me
stations within the jurisdiction of the United States, who professes that religion. If I should still be and classes of men.

P. I perceive, by your talk, that you are a Metho is the practice of holiness?—Whether boliness is not civilizing and Christianizing the Indians, has not been in the affirmative, I will be gleave to ask again, why the country west of the Mississippi river, which is the most important field for useful labor in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians, has not been the practice of holiness?—Whether boliness?—Whether boliness is not civil find the practice of holiness?—Whether boliness is not civil find the country west of the most important field for useful labor in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians, has not been the practice of holiness?—Whether boliness is not civil find the country west of the most important field for useful labor in civil find the practice of holiness?—Whether boliness is not civil find the country west of the most likely to show them the evil of sin, and lead them classes of men.

P. I perceive, by your talk, that you are a Metho the practice of holiness?—Whether boliness is not calculated to the practice of holiness?—Whether the classes of men.

P. I perceive, by your talk, that you are a Metho that reason I despise you. I have received more attacks from that reason I despise you. I have received more attacks from that reason I despise you.

I have received more attacks f ples." And certainly he must have but a small share of grace, who is, not only unwilling to deny himself of that which is no real benefit to himself, but is actually an injury to others. The apostle says, I Cor. viii. 13, "Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flosh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." Alas! for us ministers and Christians of the present age! An apostle could feel no religious and the present age! An apostle could feel no religious and the present age! An apostle could feel no religious and the present age! Con all kinds of flosh; and this little to the people of our country at large; for public funds are yearly equandered and lavishly wasted in the employment of agents, sub-agents, &c. not be to the following to live like Christians; but, if it tians of the present age! An apostle could feel no reed in the employment of agents, sub-agents, &c. not thousance in abstaining from all kinds of flesh; and this to teach the Indians to live like Christians; but, if it they embrace in their communion only the lower line particular, be possesses liberty of will and the possesses of the possesses the end of the children of the c the would do, not for a day are week only, but as long as he lived—if be setting must give offence to his brother. But we, who have professedly passed from death unto life—who have put off the old man with his deeds their primitive darkness and superstition having their granted what ought to be proved. It is not true that they comprand in their communion only the lower class as rect upon Universalism; but I believe with the late be indulged in the moderate use of ardent spirits, if it the practice and love of the awful arts of wickedness of society. In Great Britain, where their societies Dr. Chauncy (who wrote a book to prove a redemp be at the expense of souls for whom Christ died :--- which are practised by thousands who have been rais- have been of longer standing, there are many among tion from hell) that free agency in man is a self-eri-Brother offended or not -- souls saved or lost -- we can ed under the dispensation of the Gospel. It is well them who rank among the first for intelligence, wealth, dent thing; and that he who denies it is incapable of think it no harm to use rum, gin, or brandy, when we known by those, situated in the vicinity of the western and respectability. Also in the United States, in those being convinced by argument. If a man should deny desire it. The practice of using liquors, with many, Indians, and acquainted with the character and habits places where Methodism had a more early introduction that the sun shines at non in a clear day, it would be If there be a subject within the sphere of Christian has become a confirmed habit; though they feel deter- of those, who are employed in the Indian agency, that mined to regulate their lives in all things to the glory many of them are habitual in the practice of the most first class of society, and fill some of the first stations wg is more certain than the fact itself. of God. They have not considered whether they ought not to deny themselves this practice also, with ungod- ed to the practice of blaspheming the name of their liness and worldly linsts; and that they may by their indulgences in this thing, encourage more drunkards drinking ardent spirits without restraint to their thir tence of religion and hinder the success of the gospel; indulgences in this thing, encourage more drunkards that evil is intemperance. If there be one vice among the continue their course, than thousands of ministers in gappetites, and many other low vices, can be influthis several reasons may be assigned. A few I will bence are heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ; can reform by preaching against intemperance. We ential in spreading the light of civilization, or exercismention. are obligated by the gospel to deny ourselves of every ing an influence among the Indians, favorable to raisthing which does not bring glory to God nor good to ing them to the dignity of a civilized people, or remankind --- the use of ardent spirits does neither of claiming them from their savage rudeness? Can such men of the earth; and their plain and pointed manner

> it for others, or for your own use; or whether you use But every one of us will not only have to give an acother portions of their money as their passions and ap-

the best use of his anhetan ertions to suppress the evil of intemperance. In vain refrain entirely from taking the poisonous liquor on any do we exhort the abandoned father, the profligate son, occasion whatever. See what a handle the intemperate the turn from the intoxicating bowl, while our strongest themselves make of this thing. Do they listen when arguments are met and answered in language like the we entreat them, for the sake of their families, whom to ruin and everlasting wretchedness and despair. following --- "There is Mr. ----, he is a professor of they have distressed --- for the sake of their wives, whose religion, and he drinks as often, though, perhaps, not hearts they have broken---for the sake of their little much as I do---it is true, he don't get drunk, but yet children, who are ragged and want bread---to turn than myself, will give it a candid investigation, and drinks, and drinks when he has a mind to---and so from the path of death? Do they listen to our arguments? No. The first reply we frequently hear from me in this languarge. O, that this reproach were them is, that they follow the example of many professors taken away from the people of my God--O, that this stambling-block were removed. But it may be by this time, gentle reader, you are revolving in your mind the common objection----- What if I do profess religion be reader. What if I do profess religion be reader, you are revolving in your mind the common objection----- What if I do profess religion be reader. It is altogether in vain, that we labor with intemperate men to abstain entirely from the is this a reason why I should abstain entirely from use of ardent spirits, while we ourselves make use of the Indians, have ever been filled by our government ment spirits? I do not mean to make too free use of them, and do the same thing for which we reprove othem, by no means, and have I not a right to act my ers. It matters but little whether a man drink more or sub-agent, who professed religion-and many, who own pleasure in this thing? I not only think it con- or less; if he drink at all, he cannot successfully re- are friendly to the spiritual, as well as the temporal then for me to use a little occasionally, but I consider it necessary for my health," &c. Now, if you be a few do, in this case, is broached upon the whole Christia of inquiry relative to this subject. cers Christian, you will not only be willing to hear tian community. Repeatedly have I been told, when I That may be said against this practice, but you will have expostulated with the drunkard, "Go to your own disposed to do what you can, for the removal of society---look at home---and talk to them;" and certainly I have no need of adding, I have seen, (would to That you can, and that you ought to desist from this God I could say less,) ah! I have seen too much cause

I repeat what has been said, again---it is setting a You derive no real good from the use of ardent bud example; and where is the Christian that will say its. It is the judgment of the most experienced he would wish to have his example followed in this vsicians, and also of all others who have paid proper thing? We tell the tipler and the drunkard they can ention to the subject, that the use, in any degree, of do without their accustomed draught; and they refort the same argument, "Why don't you do without it alth of any person. Very many there are, who use yourself?" O, ye professed followers of the Redeemer om the supposition, that because they labor hard, of men; the eyes of the world are upon you----they he hearts of men to perpetrate crimes of the most horid kind, we do not deny---yea, crimes at the thought of which humanite and to your example, which humanite and to your example. of which humanity shudders! But where is the man, which is eternal in its duration. Much, much more has been reduced and emaciated with sickness, might be added; but, having made these reflections, I

Fairhaven, Mass. April 30th, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. INDIAN AGENTS.

MR. EDITOR-Permit me to inquire through the tion.

--- who are disciples of the self-denying Jesus---we must minds impregnated with a knowledge, and tutored to they embrace in their communion only the lower class as ject upon Universalism; but I believe with the late licentious views. Now is it possible, that men addictthese things---therefore, we ought to deny ourselves persons be of any utility to the temporal or spiritual of preaching is calculated powerfully to impress the and heirs of everlasting punishment. Now who has their use for this reason, if it were for no other. welfare of that unhappy race of men? and are we to conscience, and, on that account, is not very pleasing It is making a wrong use of our substance. "It expect that any of the virtues, which dignify and pol- to men under your influence. With such a little reliis the Lord," says Moses, "that giveth the power to ish a civilized community, can be infused into their gion goes a great way.

get wealth." And surely, we cannot suppose that God manners and customs of life, by men who only care for 2. In many places the Methodists have to combat and therefore they are justly accountable to God for gives wealth to any person with permission to spend it for rum. The case is the same whether you purchase ment, the subjects of their trust, their own souls, or ment, the subjects of their trust, their own souls, or ses. Many, who suppose that a liberal education is the author of their sin, or at least as indifferent to sit the souls of others? I think all, who are acquainted an indispensable qualification in a gospel minister, con- and holiness. that which is purchased by some one else. The idea with the beneficial effects of morality in society, will sider all others beneath their notice. Others, who answer in the negative. If worthy men, of piety and have been accustomed to hear their doctrines mistat- connected eternal life and eternal death. It will not zeal in the cause of religion were sought or permitted ed, without ever examining their standard writings, or when they have obtained it, to use it as they please. by our government, or its officers, to which the In- even giving their preachers a hearing, charge them character of the rightcous. And why should it be disdian department belongs, to fill those stations, which at with false doctrine. And without even witnessing their puted any more, that eternal death is connected with count to God, how we have obtained our substance, present, are so erroneously occupied; how much manner of worship, or without forming any personal but we shall have to answer also, for the use we have would it facilitate the object of government (as I have made of it. We must all, in this point of view, give no doubt, but the object is, to benefit the Indians as wild enthusiasts. an account of our stewardship. We may eye the glory | well as to secure peace to ourselves.) In this event, of God, in pursuing a lawful vocation, and surely we what a contrast would soon appear: the co-operation ought to have no other motive in the use of those blessings with which it has pleased the Lord to crown our ples of evangelical truth, to those degraded and miserand for a great white were fostered by the government. spirit mored within him to come up also, to the help of the Lord against the mighty host of drunkards, which are correspond to the labors. Some however, suppose that, because they have been charitably disposed, and in a few instances, host of drunkards, which are correspond to the labors. Some however, suppose that, because they have been charitably disposed, and in a few instances, host of drunkards, which are correspond to the labors. Some however, suppose that, because they have been charitably disposed, and in a few instances, host of drunkards, which are correspond to the labors. Some however, suppose that, because they have been charitably disposed, and in a few instances, host of drunkards, which are correspond to the labors. uncommonly so, they have an undoubted right to use reality of religion, attended with studied and affectionate admonitions, suited to their wretched and unfortuor and prosperity of his country, that will not lay to his helping hand for the removal of this growing—this worst of all evils? We do not now address those whose misery we deplore;—we do not, at this time, lay our request at the feet of those who have long since been dead to the cries, tears, and entreaties of their enjiders it with the sum he gives to God.

In the conditions of the coverance funds have been with the conditions of the coverance funds have been with the conditions of the coverance funds have been with the conditions of the coverance funds have been with the conditions of the coverance funds have been with the collected, nearly or quite sufficient to meet all the expenses of the society, so that the people have but little or nothing to pay for preaching, and no reproach to the contrary by one clear and express passage of amounts to no inconsiderable sum in the course of a day for ardent spirits. Let a professor of religion who does this, but reckon the amount in the course of one through the conditions of the coverance funds. And proceed the collected, nearly or quite sufficient to meet all the expenses of the society, so that the people have but little or nothing to pay for preaching, and no reproach to the contrary by one clear and express passage of amounts to no inconsiderable sum in the course of the or or or othing to pay for preaching, and no reproach to the contrary by one clear and express passage of the evil always takes that which is not given to God. It devil always takes that which is not given to God. It devil always takes that which is not given to God. It devil always takes that which is not given to God. It devil always takes that which is not given to God. It devil always takes that which is not given to God. It devil always takes that which is not given to God. It devil always takes that which is not given to God. It devil always takes that which is not given to God. It devil always takes that which is not given to God. It devil always takes that which is not given to the dore dead to the cries, tears, and entreaties of their heartbroken wives----who have remained unmoved while
year, and then contrast it with the sum he gives to God ly those Christians and missionaries whose penuniary

If a Methodist pread
their children, the effective of their cover howelf. their children, the offspring of their own bowels, have and the poor annually; or let him look around and see aid, arduous labors, and anxiety of mind are unremitthe comforts of life---more, yea, far more, than he needs be the comforts of life---more, yea, far more, than he needs lization. But it certainly must appear evident, to all times endcavor to hedge up his way. It often happens ward of justice, and he is not indebted to grace or merely for a while, as it did with the Saviour, the common peoply with the saviour, the common peoply for it. No man will ever receive as a favor, that to eyes upon the millions of brethren who are destitute of the gospel---upon thousands of the ministers of Jesus society, that such men, as many of them are, who are the gospel--upon thousands of the ministers of Jesus society, that such men, as many of them are, who are the gospel--upon thousands of the ministers of Jesus society, that such men, as many of them are, who are the gospel---upon thousands of the ministers of Jesus society, that such men, as many of them are, who are the wild inhabitants of the forests of rerceive that the Me prescribed by a physician as absolutely necessary?--- ed to shun even the very "appearance of evil." And I have advanced, that any one in the employment of and success do them great honor. 0. if this be the case, I have a message from God unto considering the bad use there is made of ardent spirits the Indian agency, is guilty of crimes which many haps, we are asked, if we would have every individu- ing use of it? Does it not give occasion to the ene- painful as it may be, to the feelings of the Christian al, who has embraced the cause of God, to refrain en- mies of religion, to speak reproachfully of the cause of community, it is no less a fact, that it is not considered tirely from drinking any spirits at all? We answer at God, and of our endeavors to suppress intemperance? in this country, by the irreligious, derogatory to the mee, we think, and we are fully confident, that this One would think, that this consideration alone, were character of a man, to be a swearer, a gambler, or an must be done or we are dreadfully deficient in our ex- sufficient to induce every sincere follower of Christ to occasional drunkard; yet, let it ever be remembered, that those, who live in the habit or practice of those vices, not only bring destruction upon themselves, but lead others, who may be influenced by their examples.

I will close this subject for the present, by an earn- make. est request that some person more capable of writing furnish you, or some other Christian editor with remarks on the subject; which will be more worthy than this, of the attention of your readers. I would, however, remark, the reason I gave my inquiries so much latitude in the commencement of this brief communication, is, that many intelligent persons in this country, are not aware that any of the stations among or the officers of the Indian department, by an agent A MISSOURIAN.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. ALL SHALL KNOW THE LORD FROM THE LEAST UN-

TO THE GREATEST.

A Dialogue between Pride and Humility Pride. Well, Mr. Humility, I am glad to see you, although I consider I have the first claim on man in consequence of the earliest possession, and although I view you as an intruder in my dominions, and an in-

veterate enemy to me, yet I will for once condescend

to ask you a few questions. Hamility. Your claim to early possession, Mr. Pride. ems to be very plausible, but it is not quite correct; for although you show yourself very early in the history of each individual of the family of man, yet when man first came from the hand of his Maker, I was his companion, and was brought up with him. It was you are such in fact. The word Testament is used to exthat intruded on my fair possessions; and from that press the same transaction; not to intimate that eterhour to the present your steps have been marked by devastation throughout the human race. You think it a mighty condescension to hold converse with me; at this I do not wonder, for our natures are as opposite

H. It is true I dwell among the people called Me-

tion, there are many among them who rank among the impossible to convince him of the fact, because noth

But it is true they embrace in their communion a greater share of the lower class of society than, per- dren of God by the assimilation of their desires, affec-

3. In many places, especially in the New England states, they are of but recent standing, while others, especially the Congregationalists, are of long standing, and for a great while were fostered by the government. By this, and a variety of other means, they have got a trampled upon the authority of the Supreme Lawgiv. rality and virtue, and their united assurances of the hold on society, which the Methodists cannot have for many years to come.

In many places ministers have long been establish-

clude he has no business there, or that he has come to that he ever forieited was his natural life with some wept for the want of bread. No. Almost weary in our of there be no poor mothers who want bread for their protracted expostulations with them, we turn to those children--no laborious minister of the gospel who wants

the next number, we will investigate the practice of the state of the and wretchedness by intemperance; and he will not their examples do much retard and cloud the light of amine their standard writings to learn their creed, you say you believe in salvation by grace. I know and lowly Jesus, who readest these lines? And dost hesitate long in determining in what way he can make Christianity; which otherwise, would soon shine with their prejudices will greatly diminish, and they will also, that the rankest Socinian will say the same, and hodists are endeavoring to 4. It is setting a bad example. We are command- our country. I do not wish to be understood, by what mote the cause of the Research, and that their labors forfeited his claim to efernal life, and that if he is ever

thee--flee, O, man of God, flee this thing. But, per- -- is there no appearance of evil in our frequently mak- men of the world would consider dishonorable; for, as the truth of those doctrines taught by the Methodists; mercy? Unless you believe this you do not believe the but to be a Methodist requires a sacrifice too great.— gospel, you do not believe in salvation by grace; but They must be at the expense of erecting a house of if you admit this, you admit that he has forfeited his worship or do without one, and of supporting the gos- claim to eternal life, and stands exposed to eternal pel without any advantages from those funds, to raise death, till he performs the conditions of salvation, is which, perhaps, they have already contributed largely. pardoned and restored to the divine favor. That this They must lose their standing among their brethren, and, perhaps, those honors and profits they received considerations which show not only that salvation is from their fellow citizens. These are sacrifices, conditional, but that man remains under condemna which but few, among the great and the noble, can

> 5. But the greatest difficulty of all, is, the strictness of their discipline. Remove this and the question would no longer be asked, why so few, among the great ones of the earth, are embraced in their commu-The very circumstance that so few, comparatively, of the rich and the great are found among them, in speaking to the class, a young woman, a backstider, is a circumstance not very unfavorable. I, therefore, manifested a desire to return to the Lord, and to the dwell with mine own people.

## MISCELLANY.

LETTER IV.

TO THE REV. THOMAS WHITTEMORE

your doctrine.

The connecting salvation with the performance of The Scriptures call it a covenant, the terms of which man, has bound himself to bestow the promised blessconsent of Christians, I call conditions, because they These actions, thus enjoined, I call conditions.

as the poles, and the idea of a dialogue between us is eternal life, is a covenant blessing, and that it is conaltogether novel, and, perhaps, will attract some attenmodel says, "wedrick it because we need it." There is not evidence whatever, that spirituous liquor increas-

and perseverance in a religious course?

That boliness is a condition of salvation, and require

thodists, but they are not my only friends. I am cordially entertained by thousands who belong to o bar his mind, and from the talents which we know God has committed to him. He is formed for immortality; P. But do tell me one thing; it is all the question I and chowed with understanding, will and affections calculate to ask at present. If the doctrines of the Me—capable of knowing, loving, and sarving his Gold,

There is certainly a very great difference in the moral characters of men. While some are the chilthers are the children of the devil by the assimilation 1. The doctrines which are preached uniformly by of their desires, affections, dispositions and lives, to the Methodists, are not suited to the taste of the great nature and will of that enemy of God and man, and are condemned by the law of God, vessels of wrath, classes of men? They have made it themselves. It

With these different moral characters in men, stand be disputed that eternal life is connected with the the character of the wicked? They have not performacquaintance with them, suppose them to be a set of ed, but wantonly violated the conditions of the covenant; which, God hath said, if a man do, he shall die eternally, be punished with everlasting destruction er, have rejected the infinite God, the everlasting Je hovah. Here then they must remain under condera-nation, exposed to eternal damnation, till they comply considered the consequences involved in sin? If a man has not forfeited his claim, then eternal life is the aey for it. No mae will ever receive as a favor, that to pro- in as sound a sense. Do you believe that man has saved it must be as a guilty condemned sinner, re-4. But it sometimes happens that people do perceive ceiving pardon and eternal salvation from the hand of is the truth of the fact will appear from the following tion till he performs these conditions.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"A brand plucked from the burning."

In the month of November, 1823, as a young man

was commencing his itinerant labors on Dcuit, he preached at the house of brother S. R., and bosom of the church, from which she had withdrawn. With an eye particularly to her case a prayer meeting was appointed for the evening, at which, in its progress, her exercises were such as set description at defiance. I shall only give you as correct a view as I can, and leave you to conceive the rest.

At the close of an exhortation she fell upon her

Sir,-In proving the doctrine of future punishment knees; made a very affecting confession of her backit would be sufficient to show, that eternal life is suspended upon certain conditions to be performed by us, entreated them to forgive her, and extend to her the and that we may fail of performing them. If these hand of pity, to assist her in returning to the path of two points can be made ont. Universalism falls to the ground. Of this the Universalists are perfectly sensi-self to the service of the Lord. Such, however had ble, and therefore they deny all conditions, and of course the necessity of holiness. This, without going with distrust, but engaged, notwithstanding, in prayer farther, is sufficient to show the licentious tendency of on her behalf. Her distress of mind appeared to be great, and continually to increase. The brethren prayed till their strength failed, when she arose and certain duties, has given occasion to represent this walked the floor in an agony. A venerable local transaction as a covenant between God and man. preacher was present, and was singing: she appeared at this time to regard him with peculiar malignity, and God has dictated to man, and when complied with by making a pass at him, with a bideous shrick, as if she would devour him, her strength failed, and she fell to ing. But in case the terms are not complied with, he the floor apparently in convulsions. Her language is under no obligation. These terms, with the general was expressive of remorse for the past, and of horror at her present situation and future prospects. After she had lain upon the floor for perhaps an hour and a balf, the preacher went to her to encourage her to return to the Lord; and taking her by the hand, was anected with the performance of certain actions of bout to speak, when she cast her eyes wishfully upon ours, which actions were also enjoined by the Testatorment me before the time by your prayers?" Be Now it only remains to be shown that salvation, or fore he had time to reply, her countenance changed, eternal life, is a covenant blessing, and that it is connected with the performance of certain actions or dulim a look of the deadliest malice, she made an effort

was possessed of a devil, he exhorted the brethren to rvent in prayer, and again they engaged in pray-

By this time the friends had placed her in an easy chair before the fire, and while some were singing the hymn beginning

Jesus my all to heaven is gone,"

her distress seemed gradually to abate, and she mildly exclaimed "glory, glory. After the hymn was ended, she openly and unostentatiously professed that God had healed her backslidings, and declared her fixed resolution to be faithful in the service of the Lord .-Four weeks after this she joined the society, and has ever since evinced by her walk and conversation that she has not received the "grace of God in vain." O may she continue faithful until death; and may this fact encourage others who are in the snare of the devil, to cry mightily to Him who is stronger than a strong man armed .-- Ch. Advocate & Journal.

> From the Christian Advocate and Journal. RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

A Sketch for May, 1827.

Nothing this side of the eternal world affects the Christian who is waiting for the consolation of Israel with such a glow of holy rapture, as the glad tidings that redeemed ones are coming home to God, and that the cause of Christ is prospering upon earth. From the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, he beholds the sons and daughters of guilt and misery entering the kingdom of the Redeemer, and becoming the subjects of his grace. He sees the spreading glories of the cross, and rejoices in the trophies which are daily adding to the church mili-tant. These views inspire him with feelings of a tru-ly sublime and elevated character, till borne aloft upon the wing of inspiration, he looks forward with transporting triumph to the day when the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ.

The appearances of the present age are of an unusually ominous kind. They are encouraging beoutstripped, and although a mation, as yet, has not been born in a day, the work of evangelizing the world is in progress. Sinners are bowing or every hand, and multitudes that were but yesterday in open rebellion against the Majesty of heaven, have laid down their weapons of warfare, and are now arraying the c. selves under the hanner of the cross. Infidelity is stooping her proud head; the laurels of victory are withering on her brows, and her giant tread no longer shaketh the mountain of the Lord's house. It no longer rocketh to the tempest. The engines of ignorance, bigotry, and superstition, are perishing. Every thing around us is prophetic of a great moral revolu-The mighty machine which shall shortly move both heaven and earth, is coming forward. It is moved by the hands and cheered by the voice of thousands. The prayers of God's people are more unanimous than they ever have been. They are concentrating, having one great petition to bear up before the throne of God, even the salvation of a lost world.

But what are the most prominent causes which have produced these wonderful effects?

Among the first, the noblest, and the most efficient, is a pure ministry, attended by its legitimate accompaniment, the Holy Spirit. In this particular we are more highly favored than were our fathers. A more flaming, heart-searching ministry has not existed since the days of the apostles, than the one which has been brought into operation the present age. Laborers have entered into the vineyard, not drones, nor idlers. Men who have forsaken all, and taken their lives in their hands---men who have dared to be singular--bold and intrepid men, who have borne the burden and heat of the day. Frowns have not awed them, smiles have not allured them. They have preached with the demonstration of the Spirit and with power. God has been with them, the mouths of gainsayers have been stopped, sinners have been converted, saints have rejoiced, and all the harps of heaven have been swept! Some of these men have left the field. and entered into rest, and changed their garments palm of victory. Others have entered into their labors, and are warring a good warfare; and many that have long buffeted the storm remain in the harness, and are wearing out in the service. God, by these his servants, is threshing the mountains and subduing the haughty ones of the earth, and breaking down the strong holds of sin. He is preparing the way before them, and making glad the wilderness and the solitary place. Go on then, ye men of God; prophesy not smooth things, but contend manfully for the truth, enduring hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. Verily, ye shall have your reward.

Another great cause of the present gracious spread of vital godliness in the world, is the united efforts of Christians. Union is strength. When the Christian church is united, the combined powers of earth and hell are insufficient to move it. Wicked men may rail, the iron hand of power may be stretched out against the Lord's anointed, and the tongue and the press may lift up their voices loud and strong to denounce her, and the uttermost parts of the earth coalesce to destroy her beauty, and raze her even to the foundations thereof; still upon all her glory shall be a defence. A wall of brass the living God hath reared up about her, and he himself is the glory in the midst. And who, ave, who can molest or make afraid, while he who never slumbereth nor sleepeth, keepeth the gates of her Jerusalem?

Among the most wonderful of the existing causes. and probably the least thought of by the veterans who have fallen asleep, are the Bible and missionary, and Sabbath school instructions; and the last, not least in the ranks, religious tracts and newspapers.

The spread of the Bible has been productive of great

and lasting good. It has scattered the seeds of divine truth over portions of land which have not been accessible to the missionary. It has traversed the rudest and most uncultived spots upon the footstool. It is the voice of one crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." Blessed Bible! pursue thy glorious path in the moral heavens. Go on enlightening the darkness of those who sit in the valley and shadow of death. May thy brightness be the day star of the tossed and the bewildered, till both hemispheres shall have felt at one and the same moment the influence of thy sacred beams, and thy hallowed light spread over all the earth.

Sabbath schools, though lesser streams, all flow to the same point, and are more or less auxiliary in promoting the work of God. These begin with the young, the tender, the unsophisticated. They are, strictly speaking, the nurseries of the Lord; and those who are engaged in leading little ones to Jesus on the Lord's own day, are highly privileged, are engaged in a great and good work. The Lord has prospered them greatly already, and he will continue to prosper them, yea, and more abundantly shall they be blessed. May our zeal in forwarding this important means of religious instruction, be commensurate with the greatness of the call for labor, and the hopes of an abundant harvest which it gives.

The distribution of religious tracts has been justly without their means, might have perished in their tors, who, notwithstanding they have no audible voice, are made powerful reprovers by the mysterious induence of the Holy Spirit, in applying them to the hearts and consciences of men.

turned from him in consternation. Believing that she as not a whit behind some of the last mentioned as not a want bening some of the last mentioned ty, and waste for the grant and drink, for to-morrow causes, in coming up to the help of the Lord against itself, seems to be, Let up eat and drink, for to-morrow the mighty. They are, in the judgment of Christians we die; and they plainly manifest by their conduct, that they esteem pleasure as their chief good. Those generally, wonderfully calculated to infuse the spirit of inquiry and reading among the great mass of man-kind. Here we have the features of the great work of God brought before our eyes in the faithful coloring that cannot be controverted. The progress of the work is marked in every stage of its advancement, and the triumphs of religion are announced with songs and rejoicings. The several paths of the wide field of missionary enterprise, with the men who labor in them, and their peculiar characters and success, are all made manifest to the eye and to the heart. The amount of good which they have already done, cannot be estimated. It is only known to God. J. N. M.

SIEGE OF MISSOLONGHI. A History of the Siege of Missolonghi has been published at Paris, by M. Auguste Fabre. It contains a number of most interesting details with respect to that memorable event. The bravery and self-devotion of the unfortunate Greeks are painted with a masterly pencil. It is well known, that after having been disappointed in all their hopes of aid, feeling their ramparts cruinbling under their feet, seeing their fathers, their wives, and their children, perishing by famine, the garrison sent a communication to the only corps which was able to give them any succor, that of Kairaskaki, requesting it to attack the rear of the enemy on a certain day, and to announce its arrival by a general discharge of musketry, at which moment the garrison would make a sortie, and endeavor to cut their way through the besieging army. On the appointed day, the population of Missolonghi was assembled. There remained three thousand soldiers, (including those who, although sick or wounded, were capable of marching with the assistance of their comrades) a thousand artificers or other men unused to fighting, and above five thousand women and children. - The Grecian women who fancied themselves strong enough to brave the fatigue and danger of the sortie, dressed themselves in men's cloths, in order that if they were unable to escape the enemy, they might be mistaken for soldiers, and put to death instantly. Many of them hung round the necks of their children, as a protecting talisman, the revered relics of their ancestors; and wore concealed daggers, with which either to strike the enemy, or to se cure their not being taken alive. Those whose weakness forbade them to follow the troops, joined the desperate by wounded, the sick, the aged and the infants, and resolved to bury themselves in the ruins of the town. It was a terrible moment. Almost all the families of Missolonghi were divided into two parts; those who remained in expectation of death, and those who were on the point of rushing forth to vengeance and to new dangers. The hardiest warriors were subdued to tears; and the bravest hearts quailed at the approaching separation. All these preparations were, however, rendered abortive by the infamous treachery of a Bulgarian soldier, who had deserted to Ibrahim, and disclosed the whole plan. The Turks suddeniy attacked the town, and bathed themselves in Christian blood. The scene that followed was hideous, " But one voice was heard among the despairing women," savs M. Fabre; "To the sea! to the sea!" Many precipitated themselves into wells, into which they first threw their children. But the wells at length became full, and it was a long way from the rampart to that part of the harbor which is sufficiently deep for the purpose of death. The conquerors, anxious for slaves, followed close on their victims. Several women, and even several children, had the address and the good fortune to free themselves by throwing themselves on the naked swords of the Arabs; others plunged into the flames of the burning houses; twelve hundred, who could discover no way of destroying themselves, fell into the hands of the enemy. The attention of the conquerors was soon drawn to the powder magazine. The size and the solidity of the building induced them to believe that the wealth of the inhabitants had been there deposited. It contained, however, only women and children, and Capsalis (one of the primates of the town, who, having obstinately refused to acompany the garrison in their projected sotic, conrolled in dust and blood, and the helmet, and the sword, for the white robe, and the crown, and the self set fire to it." They wept not; they had no partducted to the powder-magazine a crowd of women ing to apprehend; the grave was about to unite them The mothers tranquilly pressed their infants to their breasts, relying on Capsalis. In the meanwhile, the enemy crowded round their asylum; some attempted to break open the doors; some to enter by the windows; some climbed to the roofs, and endeavored to demolish it. At length, Capsalis, perbrief prayer, familiar to the Greeks-"Lord remember me!" and applied the match. - The explosion was so violent, that the neighboring houses were thrown down, large chasms were produced in the earth, and the sea moved from its bed, inundated one part of the Capsalis."-Such was the catastrophe of this terrible

Philanthrophy of Miss Wright .-- Miss Frances Wright, advantageously known in the United States with a few alterations. as an English authoress of considerable talents, has recently commenced an establishment in Tennessee, with the benevolent design of affording an asylum to slaves. She has assigned to ten trustees, a tract of nearly nineteen bundred acres of land, in perpetual trust for the benefit of the negro race.

She expresses her belief that something more is required at the hands of colonization societies, than the mancipation of the mere body of the slave. She believes it to be equally imperative on them to inform the mind; to prepare for the enjoyment of liberty, that they may be able to regulate their conduct in the new relation that would exist between them and the rest of their fellow men.

Though there is a sprinkling of pomposity about this cheme, so far, at least, as regards her naming General Lafayette one of the trustees, who can never be spected to act in it, yet much good may result from Miss Wright is a literary lady-she is possessed a bandsome fortune, arising from the sale of her orles, and having plenty of leisure, she has benevolently determined upon this method of appropriating her time and money. She may be considered a plan et of no ordinary brightness in the literary constellation of the present day. She has already made her-self a valuable citizen of America, and her career of usefulness seems, also, to be progressive. - Ariel.

> From the New York Observer and Chronicle. LETTER FROM PARIS.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Europe, to the Rev. Mr. Arbuckle, of Blooming Grove, dated Paris, March 1, 1827.

With respect to the state of religion in France, it country: at least, to a man from Blooming Grove.-In Paris, when he sees the billiard rooms in every street frequented with gamblers, the theatres and ballshops open and streets full of carts and cartmen upon -when, not only by twilight, but frequently at noonday, he meets with her whose ways are the ways of ulty of the soul. considered as no small advancement to the cause of death, he will conclude that the practices of the Pop-Christianity. Great benefits have accrued to the ish subjects differ as widely from that of the Protestants community at large through this interesting medium as their articles of faith. Out of thirty millions, the ish subjects differ as widely from that of the Protestants ing in the Middle Dutch Church, the Pev. Dr. Milof communicating solemn truths to the thousands who, whole population of France, there is but half a million of Protestants. Their proportion to the Catholics is onwithout their means. Ingut have personal the means and the means are seen arrested in his mad by as one to sixty;—all the remaining part (with the career through the interposition of these silent monitized into the Catholic church. Of these, the greater part, in regard to religion, follow the path of their forefathers, without thinking for themselves whither that path

ty; and when they do, the first maxim which presents whose circumstances permit them to spend their even ings in coffee-houses, which are numerous and not expensive, assemble here in clubs, where they spend 3 or 4 hours at chess, tric-trac, domino, &c. Others who have acquired a taste for gambling, even of those who live by their daily labor, assemble at their particular houses in the evening, where they lose, perhaps, the last franc they have in the world, without looking forward so far even as the end of the present life.

This, I think, is the true character of a great portion of the inhabitants. Others more prudent, more accustomed to reading and thinking, do not all follow the footsteps of their fathers, nor take for granted every ipse dixit of the Pope. A French teacher, with whom studied a few weeks, when I first came to Paris, told to encourage and gladden all concerned in them.me that although he believed his religion the purest in the world, yet he thought several of its doctrines were incorrect, and not founded in scripture. A young lady told me she thought several of their doctrines absolutely absurd:-that the Protestant religion appeared to ner more rational, and the government of our church more agreeable to the spirit of the New Testament; and she gave me a pamphlet containing a satirical account of the Jesuits and their doctrines. Thus many, more or less disapprove of their religion, though interest prevents them from acknowledging it to their friends. Others, however, even of those well educated, among whom, perhaps, we may include the king and royal family, give implicit faith to all the doctrines of their church, in their fullest extent. I boarded several weeks with a French Catholic, the Principal of an Academy. and bachelor of letters. The various little observances in his family frequently reminded me of what I had read in Mosheim's ecclesiastical history, concerning the numerous ceremonies introduced into the church during the extensive influence of the Pope in past centuries. Even while asking a blessing at table, they form the cross, putting the finger on the forehead and thrice upon the breast; saying at the same time, "Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Amen." A lad about 12 years old once observed that he wondered so pious a man as he took me to be, should eat meat on Friday, thus weekly committing, as he thought, un grand piche, or great sin. In their church, when they receive what they believe to be the real body of Christ, they are not allowed to touch it with their hands, but the priest lays t upon their tongues, that they may swallow it wholly at once. Thus they believe they are actually receiving God! that the Pope has the supreme power on earth, and can pardon their sins. But there is yet another class in France, and very numerous, who reject both the true and false doctrines of their religion. The writings of Voltaire, which are to be found in every book-shop, and very cheap, have had a corrupting in fluence on the minds of those who are accustomed to read them. How strange that a man of sense should attempt to lay the axe at the root of religion, and yet acknowledge it necessary even to the existence of law and justice! Thus Voltaire, in one part of his works, to give a literal translation of the passage, says, "Consult Zoroaster, and Minos, and Solon, and the sage Socrates, and the great Cicero: they all adored one master, one judge, one father. The sublime system, "that is, religion,") is necessary to man. It sacred bond of society, the first foundation of truth and justice; the check of the wicked, and the hope of the righteous. If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him."

New Concert .- The Rev. Dr. Blatchford of Lansingburg, was on his way to New York, on the 1st Monday in May on board the steam boat Constellation, from Albany. In the evening, he proposed to hold the Monthly Concert for prayer, and a peculiarly solemn and interesting meeting was held in the ladies' cabin; after which \$12, 57 was collected for the God. Home Missionary Society.

New Orleans .- The amount of subscriptions ob-Mr. Shed, as Agent of the New Orleans Mariners' Church Society, was \$2729. of which \$1469 have al- said, ready been received, and the rest is considered good. There were also subscriptions obtained in New Orleans, amounting to \$1924; making a total of \$1653. -N. Y. Obs.

WASHINGTON, Pa. May 1st, 1827. Anti-dueiling Resolutions.—Agreeably to public notice in the newspapers, a number of the citizens of this borough and the vicinity, convened in the Presbyterian church, to take into consideration, and to give a ceiving that a vast number had assembled, uttered a decided expression of their sentiments in relation to the crime of duelling. An appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. Wylie, from Exod. xx. 13, Thou shalt not kill."

The Rev. Asu Shinn, of the Methodist E. Church. was appointed Chairman; and the Rev. Thomas Hoge, town. Two thousand barbarians were blown up with of the Presbyterian Church, was appointed Secretary. A preamble and resolutions which had been adopted at ilar occasion, were, after some introductory remarks by a member submitted to this meeting, and passed

> American Bible Society. The eleventh anniversary of this institution was celebrated at N. York on Thursday before last. Gov. Clinton, as Vice President, presided. The annual report was read, which showed that the receipts into the treasury during the last year amounted to \$94.764 13, being \$11,774 more than those of the preceding year. The expenditures a-mounted to \$55,030 93. The number of Elegant Bibles printed within this year was 40,500, and of Testaments 35.750, besides which 484 German Bibles and Testaments printed and purchased since the establishment of the Society is 609,636. The number sued during the last year is 71.621 .-- D. Adv.

> > NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

At an early hour on Tuesday afternoon, the scholars belonging to the schools of the Union, : sembled at their usual places of meeting, and resceeded through the Park to Castle Garden, where seats were provided for all the scholars. Each school was preeded by a banner, bearing the number of the school and an appropriate motto from Scripture. The whole number of children assembled in the garden could not have been less than five thousand. The president of the Union, committees, clergy, citizens and met in front of the City Hall, and proceeded to the garden at half past three o'clock. The congregation, when convened, we suppose consisted of seven or eight thousand souls. Prayer was offered up to the throne of grace by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, and an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. M. Cartee .--The services were interspersed with appropriate hymns. The Rev. Dr. Milnor closed the exercises presents a very different aspect from that of our own by a short but feeling address and the benediction. The sublimity and grandeur of the scene we shall not attempt to describe. To see this vast congregation, assembled under the broad canopy of heaven, rooms crowded upon the evenings of the Sabbath, the their hearts and their voices in supplicating the blessing of Almighty God on the rising hope of our counthe first, almost as much as any other day of the week; try, was sufficient to tune the heart to the purest strains of devotion, and nerve with energy every fac-

In the evening, the society held their annual meetnor in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spring, the report was read by Horace Holden, Esq. Several resolutions were then passed, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Somers, Malcolin, Woodbridge, Cox, and by Thomas Sargent, Esq., of Philadelphia.

It appears from the report that there are sixty-two

Union, embracing 191 conductors, and 1098 scholars. There have been gathered into the churches from the world, during the same period, eighty-four teachers and fifty-four scholars; which, added to those of for-mer years, makes three hundred and eighty teachers and one hundred and ninety-two scholars, who have been brought to Christ through the instrumentality of these sabbath schools.

The report states that weekly and monthly prayer meetings among the teachers, and for the children and their parents, are numerous, well attended, and in some instances deeply interesting. Many instances are recorded of serious inquiry and conversion among teachers and scholars. About twenty deaths of scho ars are noticed, and three or four teachers; and all of them in such a way as evidently to show the impress of the hand of God in our Sunday school labors, and Ch. Adv. and Journal.

#### MISSIONARY.

FROM THE WESLEYAN METHODIST MAGAZINE, FOR APRIL. WEST INDIAN MISSIONS. JAMAICA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Peter Duncan, dated Kingston, Dec. 19, 1826.

I feel particularly obliged by your sending copies of Mr. Butterworth's funeral sermon. The name of that extraordinary man was not unknown in our societies, particularly to the free people in this; and it may be gratifying to know, that not only were our chapels oung with black on receiving the painful news of his death, but many of our people also testified their respect by being clothed in mourning, for one to whom hey are sensible they were under the greatest obliga-

The supply of books for our Sunday schools has come very seasonably indeed; but I am sorry that we shall not be able to present a report which will be as interesting as we could wish it to be. It must be recollected, that our schools in Kingston are but in an infant state: yet, though on this account we cannot furnish cases of advancement so striking as will doubtless be seen when the system has been longer in operation the improvement we have witnessed is such as gives satisfaction, and is, perhaps, more than, all things considered, we could have anticipated. One thing that has much retarded our progress has been the want of suitable places for the schools. This has been felt at both the chapels, and particularly at Wesley chapel .-But I am happy to say that there this hinderance will exist no longer, as we are going to open an excellent school room next Sabbath, which I dare say will accommodate 300 children at least. This has been fitted up by repairing and joining some old houses in Wesley-chapel yard, which belonged to the old premises, so that we have a room both airy and spacious. and which I do not suppose will cost the circuit funds more than 501. or 601., at the very utmost. per place for a school is still much wanted at this cha-

NEVIS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. William Clough, dated Nevis, Dec. 22, 1826.

A few days ago one of our valuable leaders, a woman of color, exchanged mortality for life. She had been a member of society for a number of years, and, according to the testimony of those who have known and observed her, from the first of her becoming a tism on the 20th of the present month. Five of those almember to the day of her death, she was uniformly de- ready received into society are heads of families—the voted to God. For some time she has been a leader, and, I believe, faithfully discharged the duties of that important office, so long as she was able. Her last affliction was lingering; I frequently visited her, and always found her happy, and resigned to the will of God. Her language was invariably that of one who God. Her language was invariably that of one who was on the Rock of Ages, and whose prospect for heav-en was unclouded. Her mind was constantly stayed on God, and she triumphed over death and the grave. tained in the Atlantic States and England by the Rev. A little before she died, she asked her husband to raise her up; as he was doing this, he dropped a tear; she "Why weep, when your wife is going to glory?" and then expired. The following day I committed her mortal remains to the silent tomb, and the day but one after that, her infant daughter was laid by her side; there to wait the approach of that period when "the dead in Christ shall rise first."

> MEDITERRANEAN MISSIONS. GIBRALTAR.

Extract of a letter from Mr. W. Barber, dated Gibraltar, Jan. 15, 1827.

Jan. 28, 1826. Two or three Spaniards appear to be under truly serious impressions, and several others attend our meetings constantly: considerable opportunity is thus afforded for pressing home upon them individually the need of experimental religion, of which generally they seem to have no kind of notion. The mother of Mrs. Quirrell, a native of Tarifa, appears a meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, convened on a sim- to be brought into a state of Christian liberty, and the pal Church had no rallying point of union among themlences thereof are given in changed state of temper and feeling. Calling on her, I saw on the floor an image of San Jose, rather maimed; the children were playing with it. This image had been, for many years, her tutelary divinity, her household god; before it she had often bowed and prayed, really believing in the duty and efficacy of so doing. I very particularly questioned her on this subject, and she constantly confirmed the assurance that she knew no better; all the people around her did the same, and she was never told it was wrong. She now perceives she was guilty of gross and very offensive i- will present a far more encouraging and delightful as of that stupid image, which she so long regarded as, if not itself divine, yet the acceptable medium of meritorious acts of worship. But she now places all her de- nomination can thrive under the management or counpendence in her Lord and Redeemer alone, knows the efficacy of His blood, and feels its powerful applica-Glory to God for this one instance of salvation from an infatuation so powerful as that which generalholds the ignorant Roman Catholics. The Koman Catholic apostacy is one of the most guilty und crucl conceivable; it takes the very language of the purest and simplest law that could prohibit idolatry, in order to justify it: and first sophistically makes the medicine of the soul, as prescribed by the Good Physician, of tender minds, and moulds them for high, future desti none effect; and then, as if dissatisfied with a victory so cheap, converts it into a poison, infatuating in the lethargy with which it binds the conscience, and effectual in the ruin into which it plunges the soul. Popery has not only made the Bible remove its check from idolatry, but it has made the religion of the Bible. or, at least, that which professes to be so, give all the sanction of its authority to an almost unlimited number of objects of idolatrous worship, which are, in truth, nothing but petty deities, in the estimation of those who honor them with their devotion.

REVIVALS.

WELLFLEET CIRCUIT, MASS.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF ZION'S HERALD. Dear Sir, -- While you are receiving good news from he different parts of our extensive field of labor, cheering to the hearts of your numerous readers, I gladly take my pen to contribute my mite of intelligence. We have built a meeting house in Truro, and dedicated it to the service and worship of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, on the 24th of last October. Dedicatory prayer by the Rev. B. Keith; sermons by Rev. D Dorchester and Rev. L. Bennet. Let it suffice to say that the services were solemn and appropriate. In Wellfleet we have erected a new and very convenient parsonage house for the comfort and accommodation of the servants of the most high God that schools connected with this Union, now in successful labor in this station. Our God has recently commay lead them. They have little religion at any rate; operation. These schools censis of 6796 scholars, menced a glorious revival amongstus; a very heaven-

past year twelve new schools have been added to the seelings of our hearts are moved by the mournful crie wounded, and fired by the soul-stirring shouls he redeemed.

This work is very interesting to me, for my eldes on is numbered among the converts. O, glory to God in the highest! I never was happier nor more encouraged to go on in the great work whereunto the Holy Ghost has called me. Let us go on, my he ren in the Lord, and never let our zeal abate for God until we see the church refined by the sanctifying in fluences of the Holy Spirit and shining in all the noon day splendor of perfect love; for what are all our set ferings and privations when compared with the love of

ferings and privations when salvation of precious souls.

LEWIS BATES. Wellfleet, May 7, 1827.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. HARDWICK CIRCUIT, V. T.

Mr. Editor, -- I have the privilege, of reading very refreshing intelligence in the columns of the Herald and although I cannot communicate such encouraging news from this quarter as I should desire, yet I would send you a general account of the state of religion on Our first quarterly meeting was held in July, 1826. We had a refreshing season which followed with a glorious revival of religion in Alla. From the fruits of that revival we added about for who still are with us, and, we think, are still ender ing to serve God and maintain the cause of Class Not long after this our Camp-meeting commenced Concord; at which place the Lord poured out in spirit in a glorious manner and a goodly number were converted belonging to this circuit, who still hold or their way, having connected themselves with us. number in Walden have since been brought marvellous light of the gospel of peace, and into Church. Our following quarterly-meetings have been quite interesting, especially our last-at which the who manifested a concern for there were some souls; some of these have, as we trust, been brough to a knowledge of him, whom to know aright is life eternal.

Our year of labor has been, in many respects, pleasant one In many places the prospects are ven good for the year to come, particularly on account perseverance and steadfastness of our brethren. How delightful is the sight to see fixedness and decision supporting and endeavoring to carry on the great d signs of the Redeemer's kingdom among men! We should be ready at all times to defend the cause of truth against all the assaults of the enemy, with firm ness and a becoming dignity, always endeavoring to inculcate the spirit of the gospel.

He, whose lot it may be to labor on this circuit the ensuing year, will find much to do in building up and strengthening the weak. confirming the wavering, and in exercising his wisdom in the administration of cipline. I desire to be thankful to the great Head of the church, that he has favored us with the salvation of so many souls, the past year; all glory be to God. AARON D. SARGEANT. Cabot, April 24, 1827.

ROCHESTER, N. H.

The Rev. C. Baker has communicated the cheering intelligence that, since the commencement of his conference year in Rochester, twenty have been happily converted and added to the church, besides twelve or thirteen who are candidates for the ordinance of bapothers are young persons.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1927.

METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOLS IN BOSTON. REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee, appointed on Friday evening, May 11th, by the Board of Managers of the Methodist Sabbath School Society in Boston, to take into consideration the expediency of dissolving the union existing between the Methodist Sabbath Schools in Boston and the Massachusetts Union Sabbath School Society-respectfully report.-

That in pursuance of a vote of the Board of Managers of the Methodist Sabbath School Society in Foston, July 6, 1825, the Methodist Sabbath Schools became auxiliary to the Massachusetts Union, and have sustained this relation to the present time. At the time of this union the schools of the Methodist Epicoselves, and, consequently, were justified in unit those of other denominations for mutual support and encouragement. Notwithstanding the grateful remembrance this Committee will ever retain of the piety and virtue of many, belonging to other denominations of Christians, with whom they have been associated in Sabbath School instruction, they cannot restrain their conviction that the Sabbath Schools of our church, when will present a far more encouraging and delightful assels of another denomination so well as under their own direction-even if the difference in doctrine or practice should be small. Children are precious to their parents; their welfare

dear to the hearts of the " fathers and mothers in Israel;" they are the hope of the church-blossoms for immortality, and early instruction sinks deep into their nations. The immense importance of early, religious instruction, although inculcated in our Book of Discipline, and practised by our connexion long before Raikes gave publicity to his blessed system, has not been sufficiently regarded by us as a denomination. We have suffered plants, that might have been reared for beautiful trees in Paradise, to languish in the wilderness of this world. To atone, in some measure, for past neglect, this Committee feel no hesitation in recommending to all the Sabbath Schools of the Metho dist Episcopal Church in New England, and elsewhere, who have united with the Sabbath Schools of other denominations, to withdraw their connexion in a friendly and Christian spirit, without delay, and place them selves in circumstances to engage with glowing zeal in such measures as shall be approved by the members and constituted guardians of our own church.

The reasons for this recommendation, if any should be required, are drawn from past experience—the peculiar economy of our church, and the philosophy of the human mind. We have felt, while we were members of the unions of other denominations, that we were the weaker party, and unable, from that circumstance, to give that course to general measures that we could wish,-while, at the same time, there was a propriety Rebigious newspapers next demand our attention, seldom go to church, seldom think of death and eterniand 1095 superintendents and teachers.

These schools consist of 6796 scholars, intended a glorious revival amongst us; a very heavenly, tender, and melting spirit rests upon us; the finest

ch cases, required of sures not suited to or ose have had a chilling in schools. Yet this is ht us. As a denomi and dearly cherishe departed fathers in C would transmit them er than we received danger of their fading ng, while different cl presented before the m mind and the hist erned that its highest e ny cause, unless a peculi me object. Such is o dance of Sabbath Scho cause all the love w well as all the emulat k which the example In this enterprise w obation of all of eve Jenul, and we shall her while, by divine blessing present languid syst and open a new era addition to the abo Committee would r ath School Society n to express the vie agers at the approach Conference, in ord ose, and a simultane throughout New Englan pectfully submit.

> ston, May 20, 182' t a special meeting Methodist Sabbath S Foted, that the above epted and published oted, that a delegati of the Committee, ety, accepting the s oted, that the dele Messrs. Sias, Mer Voted, that the Secret Secretary of the Ma

> . Augustus Winche retection of the soc nentality in Carve oted, that the Schoo of the society. SABBAT We learn from the Re 11th, that a Sabbat ul operation in Roc appointed a day to liary to the Metho expresses that it wou Zion's Herald that

onnexion with that

was made in Bost obtain a supply. e God for the forma tended Church, and y circuit in New En e our next conferen RELIGIOUS A

The month of May an me distinguished sea ersaries of many rel ne of our cities. W ion and joy in the se celebrations, and ned from the same aiready come to ocieties and the de te a deeper interest Of the American n Missions it has b ng come when as ommissioner or Sec of Secretary of Sta and believe that the Missions in England hundred thousand dissioners with th lanagers of the Miss Episcopal Church w

need as much wisdor as much intellectua. The reports of the soci in New York are v livered at the differe The public voice

nmendations. WARRANTABLE DIS en disjointed from t appeared in the strayed, without mas of the Nation tts Journal. The s en inadvertently or thheld in a Boston .

BISHO atters and papers, d in future be direct

THE WAY TO G Rev. C. Baker, w Publisher of Zion's dicious remarks or subscribers for a r mind has been of lerald The inter confirmed from th esteem it to be the our happy countr t a duty, strongly patrons, to prom This may be eas ng the paper to Surely those cor hesitate to speak such cases, required our submission to men and

and dearly cherished—we have the memorials of

marted fathers in Christ to bonor and preserve.

or than we received them, and we have learned

auger of their fading from the minds of our off-

while different claims and associations were of-

resented before them. From the structure of the

an mind and the history of its operation, we have

ned that its highest energies are not put forth in a-

ause, unless a peculiar property or interest is felt

object. Such is our conviction of the vast im-

ace of Sabbath Schools, that we would enlist in

ise all the love we bear to our denomination-

as all the emulation and provocation to good

which the example of other sects may kindle in

this enterprise we are confident of meeting the

ation of all of every name, who love the immor-

al, and we shall hear them bidding us, God speed,

by divine blessing, we infuse new energies into

esent languid system of Sabbath School instruc-

addition to the above general recommendation,

bath School Society in this city, to choose a dele-

on to express the views and wishes of the Board of

agers at the approaching session of the New Eng-

Conference, in order that an entire unanimity of

ughout New England. All which this Committee

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of

Methodist Sabbath School Society, May 20, 1827,

oted, that the above Report of the Committee be

ted, that a delegation be appointed to lay the re-

of the Committee, together with the vote of the

ety, accepting the said report, before the N. E.

ted, that the delegation consist of three: the

Messrs. Sias, Merritt and Merrill were chosen.

ed, that the Secretary be a committee to notify

cretary of the Massachusetts S. S. Union that

led, that the School be received under the pro

learn from the Rev. C. Baker, under date of

11th, that a Sabbath School has gone into suc-

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

month of May and the early part of June have

saries of many religious and charitable societies

of our cities. Week before last was a time of

in and joy in the city of New York on account

celebrations, and next week Boston will be

iready come to many, when the reports of

sions in England with their annual income

ports of the societies that held their anniver-

held in a Boston Journal.

BISHOP SOULE.

future be directed to Lebanon, Ohio.

HE WAY TO GET SUBSCRIBERS.

oscribers for a religious paper.

ters and papers, addressed to Bishop Soule,

ev. C. Baker, writing from New Hampshire

blisher of Zion's Herald, makes the follow-

us remarks on the duty and means of pro-

nexion with that union is dissolved.

entality in Carver-street.

our next conference."

on of the society.

led and published in Zion's Herald.

S. SIAS.

W. W. MOTLEY.

B. F. NUTTING.

Committee would recommend to the Methodist

and open a new era in its history.

pectfully submit.

Baston, May 20, 1827.

### FOR ZION'S HERALD. RDWICK CIRCUIT, V. T.

r .- I have the privilege, of reading very elligence in the columns of the Herald I cannot communicate such encouraging is quarter as I should desire, yet I would eneral account of the state of religion on Our first quarterly meeting was held in We had a refreshing season which was a glorious revival of religion in Albany, its of that revival we added about forty with us, and, we think, are still endeavor-God and maintain the cause of Christ, r this our Camp-meeting commenced in which place the Lord poured out his prious manner and a goodly number were longing to this circuit, who still hold on wing connected themselves with us. A alden have since been brought into the ght of the gospel of peace, and into our or following quarterly-meetings have been ting, especially our last-at which time ome who manifested a concern for their of these have, as we trust, been brought ge of him, whom to know aright is life

of labor has been, in many respects a In many places the prospects are very year to come, particularly on account and steadfastness of our brethren. How the sight to see fixedness and decision in nd endeavoring to carry on the great de Redeemer's kingdom among men! We ady at all times to defend the cause of all the assaults of the enemy, with firm becoming dignity, always endeavoring to spirit of the gospel.

lot it may be to labor on this circuit the , will find much to do in building ur and the weak, confirming the wavering, and his wisdom in the administration of dis desire to be thankful to the great Head of that he has favored us with the salvation of uls, the past year; all glory be to God, for AARON D. SARGEANT.

#### ROCHESTER, N. H.

C. Baker has communicated the cheering e that, since the commencement of his conar in Rochester, twenty have been happily and added to the church, besides twelve or ho are candidates for the ordinance of bap-20th of the present month. Five of those alived into society are heads of families-the young persons.



## EDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1827.

ODIST SABBATH SCHOOLS IN BOSTON. REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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dren are precious to their parents; their welfare to the hearts of the " fathers and mothers in Isthey are the hope of the church-blossoms for tality, and early instruction sinks deep into their minds, and moulds them for high, future desti-

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instituted guardians of our own church. reasons for this recommendation, if any should uired, are drawn from past experience—the peeconomy of our church, and the philosophy of man mind. We have felt, while we were memf the unions of other denominations, that we were aker party, and unable, from that circumstance, that course to general measures that we could -while, at the same time, there was a propriety ne majority should direct, and a sense of honor,

ares not suited to our taste. Such circumstanthat his family might be favored with its perusal, he Paper. very readily, and gladly, subscribed for it. If all its readers would do so, how many thousands more might have had a chilling influence on the prosperity of Yet this is not all that experience has be circulated! How much idleness, ignorance, vice ght us. As a denomination we have peculiarities and wretchedness might be prevented-how many families, perishing for lack of knowledge, might be words of eternal life-how much more fed with the enlightened, and holy would our congregations and sould transmit them to our children, brighter and

## WILBRAHAM WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

The Summer Term of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham will commence the first Monday in June Board \$1 25 per week.... Tuition for common English studies, \$3 per quarter....for the high branches of Mathe 50 .... Languages, \$4 .... for painting and needle work, \$5. W. FISK.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

The collection of Paintings, in the large upper room of the new building attached to the Athenæum, is far superior to any which has been known in this city, or in the U. States. It contains more than three hundred pieces. Many of these are by the hands of masters. It is a magazine of things "new and ladd." There are protestly introduced and did." by the hands of masters. It is a magazine of things "new and old." There are portraits, miniatures, and landscapes of great variety—some by Americaus, but chiefly by eminent artists of furope. After what has been said of the collection, one expects to be pleased and delighted—and, probably, instead of being disappointed, the inspection and examination of the whole far exceeds the previous anticipation. It is difficult to particularize, and would require a taste and knowledge which every one does not possess. We can only say, that the ladies and gentlemen of Boston and vicinity, must be greatly obliged to the individuals, at whose happy suggestion and by ladies and gentlemen of Boston and vicinity, must be greatly obliged to the individuals, at whose happy suggestion and by whose attention this splendid collection has been made it is a satisfaction to learn, that it is to remain some weeks for the gratification of those who may wish to visit it. We learn that the receipt the tackets of admission already amount to about \$1600.—Boston Com. Gaz.

BROWN UNIVERSITY. The Providence American states, that the discipline and course of instruction in this College, and a corresponding change in the labits, propensities, and deportment of the students. The new fresident (Mr Wayland) has been in the discharge of his duties but three months, and it is confidently anticipated that but a short time longer will be requisite to brine this institution to an elevation, which will be ose, and a simultaneous action may take place requisite to bring this institution to an elevation which will and suffer by comparison in regard to the means it will afford for acquiring a classical education with any other in the un-

#### THE CHRISTIAN PREACHER.

The Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Dover, Delaware, has is ued the prospectus of a monthly publication, to bear the a-ove title, and to contain one long sermon, or two short ones. is general object is to detect error, and to exhibit and defend ruth, on the difficult and disputed doctrines of the Christian eligion: and more particularly "to examine the two great systems of theology, that now divide the Christian world— Calvinism and Arminianism—to detect the false principles of philosophy, which occasion the difference of Biblical exposiphilosophy, which occasion the difference of Biblical exposi-tion, and, consequently, the difference of doctrine, between the advocates of the two systems, and to prove, that upon the principles of true philosophy, the favorite scriptures of each system, even if literally understood, are not inconsistent with those of the other; in short, that Bible Calvinism, and Bible Arminianism, are not two discordant wholes, but the appro-priate parts of one grand and consistent system of divine truth."

ath."

If he succeed in his undertaking, so as to unite the combatnts in this wide contested field of theological controversy, he ants in this wide contested field of theological controversy, he will have rendered a service acceptable to all who "pray for the peace of Jerusalem."—Philadelphian. Augustus Winchester then offered to put under otection of the society, a school formed by his

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 27. The general meeting of operatives convened last Tuesday at Birmingham, adopted the following reso-

That the members of this meeting are of opinion, ful operation in Rochester, N. H. This society that, after a long and painful struggle, they have asiary to the Methodist Sabbath School Union. secure them from distress, and the humiliation of hav- have been commenced on a large scale. expresses that it would give him pleasure to learn ing recourse for relief to parish assistance, which assistance has now been reduced to the lowest point that Zion's Herald that a deposit of Sabbath School

was made in Boston, from whence his school That the meeting views with alarm the strange aobtain a supply. In conclusion he says, "I nomaly of a people naked and dying with hunger, in God for the formation of this union in our widea country abounding in subsistence and articles of ended Church, and hope that the preachers on that it is of opinion that the great proportion of laborers in manufactories, as well as in agricircuit in New England will form an auxiliary culture, are really dying of hunger, and that their employers are on the brink of ruin, and still that no adequate remedy is applied to this disastrous state of

That the meeting ascribes the distress thus prevalent among the whole manufacturing interest of Engdistinguished seasons for the celebration of the land, to the arbitrary alterations in the currency; tracts, takes all stability from the employment of the subjects, it may prove to the American people productive classes, and causes a reduction in their salred from the same cause. The time will come.

Sleep .- A young lady, at Aike, Eng. lately slept profoundly for eighteen days. She would never make steties and the details of their operation, will her fortune as editor of a morning paper.

deeper interest than the reports of govern-It is rumored, says the National Intelligencer, that Of the American Board of Commissioners for at a late date, the negotiations between our minister Missions it has been said, that the time will entertained, which we are not disposed to doubt, the rumor is probably not without foundation.

undred thousand dollars, the American Board A Fight .- A duel took place lately in Wexford, sioners with their sixty thousand dollars, and Ireland, between Mr. Smith and Mr. Power. At the agers of the Missionary society of the Metho- first fire, the latter received his adversary's ball on the copal Church with an income much smaller, right side, much to the disquiet of a bunch of keys and some small change. The keys were embedded in as much wisdom and skill, and actually put the flesh, and the ball was found between the shirt and the skin. Mr. P.'s small change prevented his undergoing a great change.

Major Laing .- We stated some time ago, that this New York are very interesting; the speech- intrepid traveller's friends had received letters from ered at the different meetings we have not vet him, dated at Timbuctoo, which announced his inten-The public voice, however, has given them of Tripoli, that ad of descending the Niger. We expressed our regret at this resolve, but at the same time our hopes that the Major would change his mind, and RRANTABLE DISSECTION. A beautiful limb proceed by the route which he set out to take. In isjointed from a poetic production of "Roy" this expectation, we believe we have not been disapappeared in the Recorder and Telegraph, pointed. By way of Tripoli, the Major's friends have lately received advices from Timbuctoo, to dates much rayed, without a name or an owner, from later than those which we formerly alluded to, but no as of the National Gazette into the Massaadvices from our traveller himself, which state noth-Journal. The signature, "Roy," has doubt- ing respecting him; from which it is obvious that he inadvertently omitted-it certainly need not must have left Timbuctoo, and proceeded on the ulterior object of his mission. Success attend him. It cannot be long till we receive accounts, important, and we hope favorable of him and from him .- Glasgow Courier.

## GUATEMALA-CENTRAL AMERICA.

We learn by the brig Mary Livingston, from San Juan de Nicaragua, that the different provinces of Centra! America were in a state of anarchy and civil war. The cities of Leon and Grenada had made war upon Nicuragua and Menagua, and the latter city was surrounded by the Grenadians and Leonians, and was hourly expected to surrender. The city of Messiah had been plundered by the contending parties. Amind has been often refreshed in perusing Zi-The interest and satisfaction realized the difficulties, was one that the President wished to neement of this publication have been change the existing form of the government; but the Dutch Theological College at New Brunswick, \$1000 the 13th ult. the Rev. John Dunn, of the Protestant timed from that time to the present. I do most plausible was the fact that great animosity was not to be the most useful periodical with entertained by the colored people, who compose seven to the American Bible Society. ppy country abounds, and, therefore, eights of the population, against the whites, who held duty, strongly obligatory on me, and all its the reins of government.

is may be easily done by lending and reccountry, hides, which had hitherto formed an impordollars each. The bouse of the porter being searched the paper to those who are not acquainted tant item of export, were becoming very scarce. Burely those conversant with the "Herald" siness of every kind was at a stand. Advices from lottery tickets, blanks, in which he had speculated siness of every kind was at a stand. sitate to speak of its usefulness in terms of the indigo districts stated that the crop would not be This no doubt will be considered strong circumstanmendation. By just handing the "Herald" more than two-thirds. The whole export for the pres- tial evidence of his guilt.

to a gentleman this morning, and expressing a wish | ent year was estimated at 65,000 pounds .-- N. York

SCIENCE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Too many of the people there want to be rulers, and want to dictate measures, or condemn measures, with-out seeking any other information than what can be obtained by ordinary conversation, superficial reading, and observations on the surface of things; and the highest of sciences next to Theology, that of Politics, is thought to be possessed by every one, because he has learnt a few phrases.

The Editor of the National Gazette has received a paper from Montevideo to 17th March. "Buenos Ayres was full of joy for a great victory obtained over the Emperor of Brazil's troops." There were two eugagements-one on the 13th and one on the 16th, in which it is stated that 1200 of the Brazilian troops were slain. The loss of the republican army is said to have been 400. The Editor of the Buenos Ayres Gazette boasts, that the imperial throne must fall, and that the independence and freedom of that country will be secured.

## DOMESTIC.

Shocking Murder !-- A most horrid murder was unmitted in this city at noon-day yesterday, by a laboring man named Alexander M'Lane, upon the body of his wife. The deed was perpetrated at the house of a Mr. Gardner, No. 71 Water street. We happened to be at the City Hall when the murderer and witnesses were brought to the Police.

Ryanna Gardner, an interesting young woman, was the only witness examined. She stated that M'Lane came to the house of Mrs. Gardner between 10 and 11 o'clock, and had some dispute with his wife, Maria M'Lane, who was sewing in the family; after which he went away, and returned again at about 12 o'clock. His wife was at this time dressing herself, and she went away from him, saying that she did not want to see him. - She did not leave the room, however, but her husband followed her about. Witness suddenly heard a shriek, and saw M'Lane draw a large knife from his wife's side, and saw the knife bloody. M'Lane then ran down stairs, with her hand on her side, and the blood streaming down her clothes .- She then sat down, saying—"Mrs. Gardner, my husband has stabbed me." She died in about an hour afterwards. The knife was brought to the Police-office, bloody. It is a large butcher knife, entirely new, and evidently purchased for the murderous object. M'Lane showed no disposition to escape. An alarm was given, and several citizens came in and arrested him, and brought him to the Police. Here he pretended to be quite stupid-alleging that he had taken arsenic, and that a doctor had given him an emetic to bring it up. A small quantity of arsenic was found

The deceased was a young woman, of about 24 years of age. She had not lived happily since her marriage, and her husband's babits are intemperate. In March last, be was arrested for abusing his wife, and committed to bridewell, but was soon afterwards bailed out, and security given for his good behaviour .- N. Y. Spectator.

KENYON COLLEGE .--- Bishop Chase on his return rom the State of Maine received a very handsome letter from Benjamin Wiggin, Esq. appropriating for the use of this College the receipts which shall arise from the exhibition of his celebrated original Painting of the Capuchin Chapel in New York. The other donations in Boston consist of five subscriptions of one hundred dollars each, three of 30 dollars, four of 25 dollars, nine of 20 dollars, and smaller sums, whose children had left their bed, and as the room was filled ars .-- Bost. D. Adv.

Twelve persons have been arrested in Painesville, appointed a day to organize themselves as an certained that no talents, industry and frugality could dollars and Spanish dollars. The business appears to

> Advantages of Intemperance. - A prisoner in the in a state of intoxication, fell over the balustrade, and estimated above \$4000, not a cent of which, we are made a fair illustration of the doctrine of gravitation, to the utter astonishment of the by-standers. He fell May 7. from a beight of forty feet, and sustained no injury. If he had been sober, he would have broken his neck. We have heard of a man who drove his horse off a bridge, in Duchess county, down a fearful precipice. horses were killed, the wagon smashed to pieces. The and the man was unburt. The man was drunk, the horses and wagon were sober .- New York Courier.

A paper speaking of Dr. Chambers' remedy for in-" Heaven's next best gift"

to that of Liberty and Independence." Now for our

Georgia Land Lottery .- The lottery now drawing at a late date, the negotiations between our minister in the state of Georgia is for the purpose of distributing London and the British government, concerning in among the inhabitants the hands lately acquired the finds that it contains by coming to a good understanding with us on this subby coming to a good understanding with us on this subby coming to a good understanding with us on this subby coming to a good understanding with us on this subit is called, is about 75,000, including all persons paycinity, and at the same time make use of the healing
ing taxes, widows and orphans under certain circumand salubrious waters of this fountain. believe that the Superintendents of the Wes- Note, to cultivate friendly relations with us, be really stances, and soldiers who have performed certain tours of military duty. The prizes are about 23,000 in number, consisting of lots of two hundred acres and a Georgia. This mode of disposing of a large property belonging to the state, we believe is original in Georgia, though this is not the first instance of the kind of a tract of land among so many proprietors, a large was ashore at L'Islet.—Montreal Herald. portion of whom of course cannot become actual settlers, must be to throw it at once into the market, and the 17th ult. remarks; "We learn that a rich, and, into the hands of speculators .- Boston Daily Adv.

Extract of a Letter from St. Johns, Newfoundland,

dated April 14, 1827. States, will occasion losses to some, and disappoint-

Flour or Pork; the latter may be drawn from Ireland; but we must look to Hamburg for a large proportion of the former, whence also, we expect large proven so rich in their bowels, liberal offers have been supplies of Biscuit."

have had a bill for misdemeanor only brought against them, by the grand jury.

Aid to the Greeks .- The ship Six-Brothers, Lee, cargo of provisions, collected by the committees of that city and Albany, for Greece.

whom an obituary sketch was given in a late number and meridian of his life were shadowy."

One of the runners of the United States' Bank, in Philadelphia, has been committed to prison on the Heavenly Father to visit him with a disease, which promote its circulation far and In consequence of the revolutionized state of the charge of having stolen two notes of one thousand

Green peas were sold in the Philadelphia market a

few days since at \$2,25 per peck.

Miss Thayer, of Montrose, Penn. has recovered \$1500 of Mr. Blake, for slandering her reputation. It is stated that twenty-one Spanish vessels have been taken and destroyed by Com. Porter's squadron within a few months.

The dwelling houses of Dr. William Whiteman and John M. Niles, Esq. have been destroyed by fire at Hartford.

Drowned .- At Old Town Me. on Saturday week; Joseph McIntosh, Esq. He passed through the sluice recently built at Old Town on a raft of logs, at the foot of which, the raft parted and cast him with two other persons, into the stream. The two others regained the timber and were saved.

Distressing .- On Sabbath last, a son of Capt. Jame Fry, of Canaan Me. about eight years of age, while attempting to cross fifteen mile stream, about 5 o'clock P. M. fell in, and though diligent search has since been made he has not been found .- Canaan, May 2, 1827.

Drowned, on the passage of the Connecticut Steam boat from Providence to New York, Mr. Sanford, pi lot. In a violent squall of wind he was knocked over board from the forward part of the boat passed under the wheel and was seen no more.

Mr. Speed, a tailor in New York, was recently de frauded of a suit of clothes by a man calling himself James Smith, who had bargained for them, and while on his way to his lodgings snatched them from Mr. Speed's son, who was going with him to receive the

CAPE FEAR. (N. C.) May 2. New Hanover Supreme Court.—Several criminal resecutions excited much interest at this Court. On Saturday, the last day of the Session, came on the trial of Archibald Johnston, a colored man, for concealing on board the brig Sally Ann, bound for Boston. thereby to assist his escape, a mulatto slave named Frederick, an offence made punishable with death. Much time was consumed in forming a jury, the prisoner exercising his right of challenge in numerous mstances. The jury retired from the box at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, continued in consultation until within a few minutes of 12 o'clock, P. M. when, being sent for by the Judge, they stated that they could not agree on a verdict. The legal duration of the Court being on the eve of terminating, by the lapse of time. his honor the judge discharged the Jury; and remandthe prisoner to jail, to await his trial at the next term. A letter from New Orleans dated 17th ult. mentions

that a fire occurred in that city on the 15th commence ing in a carpenter's shop, next the residence of Madam Desforges, in St. Philips street, which consumed nearly half the square opposite the Theatre. The Theatre was also considerably injured before the flames were finally extinguished.

AWFUL FIRE AT CLAPKSON, N. Y. The dwelling house and cabinet shop of Mr. Philip Ross, and a building occupied by Miss Ann Cherry in the village of Clarkson, were consumed by fire on Friday night, and what adds to the horrors of this con flagration, is the loss of two lives! The son of Mr. Boss, ten years of age, and a young man named Luther Brace, about 20 years old, were consumed in the flames. Two smaller children were snatched from the mad element, after the flames had reached their room by a generous man who ascended to the upper story window by a ladder, and at the hazard of his own life restored the children to their agonized parents. The aggregate is 313 dollars, making a total of 1383 dol- with smoke, Mr. Bird groped about in the dark until he found and saved them, but was himself severely burnt. The father had just returned from an una vailing effort to save his children, exhausted and des pairing, when Mr. B. nobly encountered every dan

ger and rescued the almost lifeless sufferers.

The fire broke out about 12 o'clock, and had mad Advantages of Intemperance.—A prisoner in the so much progress before it was discovered, that little Fleet, London, lately descending the centre stair case, or nothing was saved from its ravages. The loss is sorry to learn, was insured .-- Rochester Telegraph

Fire .- We learn from the Journal that the Mill in Pawtucket, belonging to Messrs. Abraham and Isaac Wilkinson, was partially injured by fire on Saturday morning, occasioned by carelessly leaving ashes in a

Liquor at Fires .- We learn from the Baltimore Chronicle, that a lad, charged with having set fire to a board yard, was influenced as shown by testimony, to land, to the arbitrary alterations in the currency; which, causing a perpetual variation in the value of agricultural and other products, and a violation of contracts tokes all stability forms the act, in order to obtain the liquor which is the beneficial effects of this simple remedy, and should usually distributed among those who work at engines. It become generally known, and applied to the proper. What a commentary this is on the pernicious practice. commit the act, in order to obtain the liquor which is of handing about hquor.

A correspondent of the New York American-says that a new mineral spring about two miles below the simple self, we think that a ober slave is more respec- Falls of Niagara on the American side, has attracted table than a drunken freeman. Therefore sobriety considerable attention. The water of this spring has is a greater blessing than even liberty. - N. Y. Cour. proved beneficial to several persons in ill health, have visited it. A bottle of it has been brought to this city, and has been tasted by a medical gentleman. the colonial trade, were about to be resumed. The British government would gain esteem in this country. The number of recovery contiles and the London and the British government would gain esteem in this country. The number of recovery contiles and the safety acquired magnesia and lime. This will be quite a convenience from the Indians, amounting to about 5,000,000 of to the company visiting the falls of Niagara.—They g come when as great talents will be needed British government would gain esteem in this country acres. The number of persons entitled to a draw, as can view the sublime and beautiful scenes in that view

Poor prey .-- The newspaper mail was cut from the mail stage, between Trenton and Bristol, on the night half each forming several new counties. A little more of the ninth inst. The robbers, finding nothing but than helf the lottery was drawn at the last dates from newspapers, soon left their booty, apparently sick of the job .- New Jersey paper.

We are sorry to understand by a letter from Quebec, that 30 people have been drowned, and several lottery in that state. The effect of distributing so large more maimed, by the wreck of the Rob Roy, which

More Gold .- The Salisbury Western Carolinian of apparently, extensive deposite of gold, has very recently been discovered on the land of James Capps, about five miles from Charlotte, on the Statesville "The expected arrival here on the 11th inst. of road. Evidence of the presence of the precious metof British Colonial vessels into the Ports of the United vicinity of that place, and some persons commenced working there; but not being very successful, they ment to others, connected with the trade of this Isl. abandoned it as a profitless business. Early this seaand, who had made arrangements to draw largely of son, new efforts were made; the result of which has provisions for the supply of the fisheries, direct from been, that considerable quantities of gold have been the United States, which they will now only be able to discovered, principally embedded in the fissures of procure by the way of Liverpool, of course taking unore time than from the United States.

(apparently) a secondary bed of rocks. Mr. Cappswas a poor man. He indeed possessed a freehold; but the The market has by no means an adequate supply of poverty of the surface (or soil) of his land yielded a &c. &c.

The market has by no means an adequate supply of poverty of the surface (or soil) of his land yielded a &c. &c.

HI.—The News of the Week.—Foreign Arrivals and Clearmiserable return for the labor bestowed in it, sultivation. Since, however, his once sterile acres have made him for his little possessions--all of which we understand, he has yet declined closing in with. But The persons charged with Infanticide at Ipswich he permits individuals to work the mine for a certain portion of their findings; and great numbers are daily availing themselves of the privilege, and flocking thither from all quarters, as is always the case where sailed from New York on Saturday last week with a a new discovery of the precious metal has been made. Mr. Capps has already realized, this season, a considerable amount of gold; so that the latter days of this Liberal Bequests.-We learn from the Reformed aged, and hitherto, prerty-stricken man, may be as Dutch Magazine, that the late Isaac Heyer, Esq. of sunny (in a temporal sense) as those of the morning

At his residence in Loudon county, Va. on Friday in the discharge of his ministerial duties, dispensing the word of life to the people of his charge, it pleased his put a period to his usefulness on earth. He fell speechcontinued in the most happy, calm, and peaceful state imaginable, exhorting all around him to continue faith15, Friend street, and at Mr. B. F. Nutting's Book

While Mr. Wm. Norton, of Portland, was at the late freshet, in clearing the sluce way dam at Craige's Mills, in Hebron, Maine, Le was, by an unfortunate blow, precipitated into the stream and instantly drowned.

Noble example .-- A gentleman, whose stalement, may be relied on, informs the editor of the Cenies of Universal Emancipation, that Col. Ward, a resident of Virginia, near Dan River, died a short time since, teaving one hundred and fifty slaves free, by his last will and testament!! He also left them a tract of land on which a number of them are settled. The gentlemen, who furnishes this interesting statement; saw a large company of them, a few weeks ago, on their way to the state of Ohio. They were in exceedingly merry mood, and apparently overjoyed at the idez of having obtained their freedum. It is to be hoped that we shall soon hear further particulars relative to this "glorious" deed of philanthropy, the author of which has, no doubt, departed from this earthly scene with feelings which might be envied by the greater portion of mankind.

#### MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. James noward to Miss Lucy Noyes. Capt. Andrew W. Miltumore, of Newbury, to Miss Sarah B. Wiggin; of Stramam, N. ii. Mr. E. ratterson, jr. to Miss Ann Percey daughter of Mr. John P. Mr. James Tower, or Lowell, to Miss Sarah Eader. Mr. Ira Crayford to Miss Mary Jackson. In Charlestown, by the Key 10. Sept. Art. Lower, Mr. Ira Crayford to Miss Mary Jackson. In Charlestown, by the Kev. O. Scott, Mr. Ge

Knapp to Miss Sarah Wyman.

in cohasset, Mr. rientry Gaylord, of Boston, to Miss Ab., gan bates.

an Gloucester, R. I. Mr. Robert W. Jenks, formerly of Bos ton, to Mrs. Fidelia bradford.

An New York, Mr. Frederick Augustus Gay, of this city,
Miss Lliza Ray.

#### DILD.

In this city, Samuel Miller Thayer, Est, aged 68. Mr. Zachanah risher, aged 45. Mrs. Marganet Underwood, wife of Mr. Saac Unaged 55. Mr. Inchand K. Schimmer, aged 54.—Mr. Augustus Claffin, aged 27. Mrs. Eliza W. Liteston, wife of Mr. Chot in Of Shehumer, Mass. Mrs. Intended 55. In aged 29. Thomas D. Hobrook, aged 16; son of Mr. Chot in Of Shehumer, Mass. Mrs. Intended Hawkes, aged 32. Mrs. Republic in makey, aged 37. Mr. Lidward Brown, aged 35. Mrs. Anary Smith, aged 34. Junio & Mr. Amary Smith, aged 34. Junio & Mr. Amary Smith, aged 34. Junio & Mr. Amary Smith, aged 36. Mrs. Angan Cuddy, aged 52. Mrs. Membane Cook, aged 49. Mrs. Angan Cuddy, aged 52. Mrs. Lenelope Sedgwick, widow of the late 3 mage 5.

In this city, George W. Son of Mr. Wilham Troe, aged 7 years. While returning from school on weomesday last, he was run ever by a fonce and change: the whitee passing over his neck and head and macturing his skull so severely as 16. In this city, Samuel Miller Thaver, Est. aged 68. Mr.

his neck and head and fracturing his skull so severely as to leave but fittle hope of his recovery. He integered this in an average evening, when he breathed his last. No blame in this instance is attached to the persons in the carriage, as it appears to have

in rairhaven, bray 9, Josiah Scule, infant son of Joshi'a and Adigail Ames, aged one year and five months.—" Of such is the kingdon, of heaven. In Satem, for James Browne, aged 68. Miss Eunice Pat-

home, aged 62. Airs mannan Summers, wife of Captain Wil

Lam S. aged 43. In Lynn, Mrs. Rebecca Fuller, wife of Oliver F. Esq. in Lynn, Mrs. Rebecca Fuller, wife of Cliver F. Lsq. in Hingmann, on Saturday last, Miss Christiana Loring, aged

In Cohasset, Mrs. Mary, wife of Capt. l'eter i ratt, aged 39. in Weston, on the 12th instant, George Marshan, agen three years and seven months, son of Capt. Marshan and Grinia Jones. "And he said, it is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good." 1. Samuel iif. 18.

## SHIP MEWS

PORT OF BOSTON. ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, May 14-Arrives, brigs : earl, blackmer, St Jago, Cape de Verds , Mordecai, roster, St. Croix; schs. St. Michaels, Cushing, St. Fierres, Mart.; Komp, Issey, Surmam; eatlower, Some, Augusta, mo, Croutt, Plymoutn, N. C. 1CLSDAY, May 15 Arrived, brigs Lalayede, Bly, Fort

Royal, Mart. Attantic, Limmins, Mobile. Mary and Sosan/ ool, Phoadelphia, schs. Greek, McKerson, and Advance. Lawis, New York, Clein, Worth, Charleston; Liberty, La-ter, Norfolk.——Clearea, Ships Columbus, Moffain, Fravand and Europe; Brilliant, Elwed, Copenhagen and St. Letersburg belfast, Folleck, Savannah

MEDNESDAY, Savanian.
MEDNESDAY, May 16—Arrived, British brig Jane, Osmor, Sonderland, Messenger, Hawes, Alexanoria, Focket, lialiet, Baltanore, schs. Amazon, Little, Baltax, Charot,

italiet, baltimore, schs Amazon, Little, Hallax, Charlot, Faxter, New York; Frankim, Ioane, Charleston — Cleared, org Alfred, Creaner, Maranham, schs. Leonidas, Ctis, Inarieston; Tark, Gooffey, New York.

11tt RSDA1, May 11—Africa, schs. Mirror, Hallet, New York: Betsey Fierce, buck, Italitax: sloops Encore, Sanuford, Newbern; Express, Nickerson, New York.——Charea, ship kent, Somes, Savannah, brigs Almira, Atwood, ditto; filary and Susan, Fool, Damariscotta; Suffolk, Miltimore, Havana; serb Visseige, Ingraining Alliany.

sch. Visscher, Ingraham, Albany
FRIDA'r, May18— Arrived, brigs Bud, Davis, Guyama (P. A. Aurora, Hooper, Trinidad, Cuba; Vineyard, Keaung, Mooille: betsey, Gibbs, New Crleans and Balze: Margaret, Newell, do.; billow, Barker, Halitax, schs. bethiah, Harung; Newell, do.; Eiliow, Barker, Halitax, schs. bethiah, Harong; Baltimore; Einterprise, Eldied, ditto; Mercy, Eaxter, ditto; Iwo Brothers, Durns, Wilmington, N. C.; Neptune, Bailey, New Fork; Patriot, Whaff, ditto; Lewis, Nickerson, ditto; New Hope, Crowell, ditto; Henry, Wells, Albany; Rose at Lioom, Lewis, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Three Frothers, Itally Albany; Eliza, Battles, Salem, N. J.; Ensign, Stooder, V. ashington, N. C.; Perseverance, Lewis, Mobile; sloops Mary, Howes, Albany; Herome, Howes, Harttord.——Ciarred, brigs Clio, Wilhams, Valparaiso and a market; Atlantic, Frocter, Storigam, sch. Return, Lowes, St. Peters, Lafavette, Stown

hiladelphia, Sally, Mathews, do., Juno, Bourne, Norfotk. SATURDAY, May 19-Arrived, brigs Oracle, Higgins, Matanzas: Betsey, Cunningham, do. Marion, Cole, Ressina; Elder Brewster, Ryder, do. Betsey, Gibbs, N. Odeans, Maine, Story, do.; schs. Salmon, Angestura and St. Thomas. Wm. i cnn, Clark, Philadelphia: Three Sisters, Wilcomb, do.— Cleares, srips Liverpool Facket, Grocker, Canton, Topaz, Brewster, Calcutta; brigs Maese, Hall, Rotterdam, Shawmut, Cobb, I hiladelphia: Algerine, Lewis, Baltimore, schs. Chatham, Small, do.: Betsay Pierce, Buck, Chatham; Hope and Folly, Chase, Alexandria; Greek, Hope and Hannah, and Mechanic, New York.

chanic, New York.

SUNDAY, May 20— Arrived, brig Gov. King; St. Michaels; sch. Dover Packet, Tierre, Dover.

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POR ZION'S HERALD.

DAYLIGHT IN SPRING. For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, (even) his eternal power and Godhead; so that they

Heard you that feather'd warbler's lay As light streak'd in the east, To warn you that approaching day Was hastening on you fast

Heard you the gentle zephyr move Through foliage of the trees? So soft, so pure, it seem'd like "love" Borne gently on the breeze.

Heard you the clarion shrill, of him Which Peter heard, " and wept?" Ah! like him should your eye be dim That thus you long had slept.;

Saw you the " carpet green" of earth, As light still " dappled more? E'en renovated nature's birth God's mercy will adore.

Saw you at length bright Phæbus rise In majesty and strength, To course his journey through the skies Which all would reach; at length?

View'd you the vernal scene so bright In apathy's dull hour? Could not e'en nature shed some light That God is " love and power?

And did no aspiration rise To Him who form'd the whole-Great Father of the universe, And Parent of the soul?

Ah! yes, I heard the "still small voice" In purity and love, Apart from forms, and pomp, and noise, Ascend to God above.

Memorial sweet! before his throne Who hears and answers prayer : Oh! may my accents oft be borne With acceptation there.

Scituate, May 11, 1827.

\* Or more correctly rendered, " so that they may be without + From the French of clairon-and Italian of clarino.

1 The lethargy of the soul. Are desirous of obtaining.

## THE DEAD.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Number the grains of sand outspread Wherever Ocean's billows flow; Or count the bright stars over-head, As these in their proud courses glow;

Count all the tribes on earth that creep, Or that expand the wing in air; Number the hosts that in the deep Existence and its pleasures share;

Count the green leaves that in the breath Of Spring's blithe gale are dancing fast; Or those, all faded, sere in death, Which flit before the wintry blast ;-

Aye! number these, and myriads more, All countless as they seem to be; There still remains an ample store Untold by, and unknown of Thee.

Askest thou, "Who, or what be they?" O! think upon thy mortal doom; And with anointed eye survey The silent empire of the tomb!

Think of all those who erst have been Living as thou art,-even now; Looking upon life's busy scene With glance as careless, light, as thou.

All these, like thee, have liv'd and mov'd, Have been,-what now thou look'st upon Have fear'd, hop'd, hated, mourn'd, or lov'd, And now from mortal sight are gone.

Yet, though unseen of human eye, Their relics slumber in the earth, The boon of immortality To them was given with vital breath

They were: and, having been, they are! Their deathless spirits, near or far, With thine must rise to meet the Just.

Thou know'st not but they hover near. Witness of every secret deed, Which, shunning human eye or ear, The spirits of the dead may heed.

An awful thought it is to think, The viewless dead out number all, Who, bound by life's connecting link, Now share with us this earthly ball

It is a thought as dread and high, And one to wake a fearful thrill, To think, while all who live, must die, THE DEAD! THE DEAD are living still.

## MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

TRIALS OF MINISTERS.

1. When I see a vast work before me, and my health enables me to do but little for souls-I am tried. 2. When I have health and time to labor for God. but the niggardly spirit of men, and of some professors, withholds the necessary support for myself and family, and thus hedges up my way-I am tried. When men are so worldly and wicked, that they

seldom come to hear God's word, and when they come, hear as though it were only designed to lull them to sleep-I am tried.

4. When I see brethren biting and devouring one another, by evil-speaking or brawling, and the prospect is they will be consumed one by another-I am tried. 5. When I labor long and hard for the good of souls,

and see little or no fruit-I am tried. 6. When the fair fruit of ministerial labor is blasted by the introduction of false doctrine, the prevalence of temptation, or any unlucky circumstance-I am

7. When called to part with those whose joys and sorrows have been my own, and who have liberally shared in mine—I am tried.

#### COMFORTS OF MINISTERS. 1. When I see the work of God going on extensive-

ly and gloriously, by means of God's own appointing, and in his own way --- I am comforted.

2. When I get food and covering for myself and mine, though with my own hands, and know that God approves and blesses me -- I am comforted. 3. When now and then a sinner comes to God,

though many stray from him --- I am comforted. When I have love in my own heart, and see it in & few others -- I am comforted.

for souls is never without fruit in some way, sooner of later -- I am comforted.

6. When I consider that some fruit of my trials and deprivations will appear in everlasting glory--- I am 7. When I anticipate meeting the saints, with who

have labored, suffered, rejoiced and wept on earth, in the eternal kingdom above --- I am comforted. ALPHA LAMBDA.

Manchester, Conn. May 1, 1827.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF ZION'S HEBALD. Sir,-The other day while in conversation, with respectable gentleman (Maj. P—... of K—n, N. H.) a circumstance was related to me in substance as pelow; should it be thought worthy a place in your Ministers Department, it is at your service .-

It was a few years since, when the wave of political sentiment run so high, that we could seldom hear a discourse, even from the sacred desk, and remain ignorant of the speaker's sentiments as a politician, that I attended service on one Thanksgiving-day, with the people over whom the Rev. Mr. T— (whom I shall never forget, though he now slumbers with the dead) was settled. The text of his choice on this occasion I have entirely forgotten. But his manner of discourse, is as familiar to me now, as it was the day I heard it. I had set under his ministry for many years, yet I cannot recollect of ever hearing him, when he deviated less from his text, or when he was more spiritual, than he was when improving, for about 20 minutes, when he very abruptly fell out with his subject to fall in with the more prevalent spirit of the day; or threw aside, as it were, his ministerial habiliment, and appeared, clothed upon with all the zeal of public patriotism. It was now, for 20 minutes longer, that, eloquent strains he poured from his lips the real language of his heart, while the people of his party, with eye-balls of astonishing magnitude, and full of expressive joy, such as the warrior feels, when his band is augmented by auxiliary forces, fixed upon my person, as it I was the only champion of an opposite faith, which they supposed would now sustain such a shock, as would inevitably cause a downfal. As I plainly saw the height of spiritual feeling, from which the speaker, by such a sorrowful transition of his subject, had now let down his auditory, I could but fetch a silent whisper, O tempora! O mores!-" These things ought not so to be?" The exercises were concluded and I returned home. The next morning I ordered my men to take the

team and to place in the cart four feet of walnut wood (the best my land then afforded) and covering it with green poplar, to a cord, to deliver it to our minister; and, if any questions were asked, simply to reply,—
"A present from a friend"—They did so. Observing, however, the difference in quality, the manner in which the load was brought, &c. &c. Mr. T——gave it no very courteous reception. Suspecting his friend to be myself, he, early the next morning, harnessed his horse, and set off to know the certainty of these things. I met him at the door, when he thanked me for my present the day before, requesting withal an explanation thereof. - Explanation! said I, why I saw that your wood-pile was low, and so I ordered my mer to carry you a load;-I presume I have given no of-Not at all, not at all, exclaimed he, but why did they top off with such stuff, seeing they began so well?"—Indeed, said I, I suppose the wood, as it came, is a thankful explanation of your thankful sermon!-Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall be also reap; as it is written, he that thresheth in hope, shall be partaker of his hope. - Whether the subject of this roof was benefited, or not, I am unable to say; but I looked upon it and received instruction; and would embrace this opportunity to register my humble comion, which is, that a minister of Christ should never meddle with politics: especially when in that awful place, the pulpit .-- Let him never forget to put off from his feet the unsanctified shoes so long as he remains upon the holy ground. While here, knowing the terror of the Lord, let him be instant in season and out of season, to persuade his hearers to become reconciled to Christ; for the Lord bath for ever ordained, that they, who thus preach the gospel should live of the gospel, while it shall be wo unto him, who, being called to admisister in spiritual things, preacheth some other gospel!—Anon.

A. B. eth some other gospel !- Anon.

## PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION A PREVENTIVE OF CRIME.

We have referred, with the most painful sensations. to the recent murders and assassinations which have stained the annals of our country, in our new and rising western states. We have heard of an eminent attor ney who was stabbed in court; our columns to-day exhibit another assassination of a most respectable man, and another account exhibits an awful instance of murvised, can never be faithfully executed unless the com- in the forecastle root of the evil. We may say what we please about fanaticism; we may ridicule the everlasting punish-"hereafter," of another; we may decry the jarring and ferocious doctrine of sectarians, but we may say, give us religion in its worst shape, rather than no religion at all. Let parents pay attention to children in their ductile minds are capable of receiving, a receive "just impressions." See that they walk in the ings. right path; correct them severely for crimes and posiive faults; for disobedience; for passion; for obstinacy: for perverse and ungovernable tempers. More perseverance on the part of parents in correcting eary and bad impressions, will make good children, good citizens, and good men. We shall hear nothing of cide. Do we see such things in the eastern states?-Not so. And why? Look at their early instructions, and their good example .- N. Y. Inquirer.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

FEW WORDS OF ADVICE FROM A MOTHER TO HE DAUGHTER WHO WAS FROM HOME AT SCHOOL.

First remember that your Maker demands your supreme regard; forget not to pay him your morning and evening sacrifice, and let his fear rule in your beart through all the exercises of the day. Pay that respect to your superiors which is due-and to your equals be kind and affable, showing a desire to promote the happiness to all your associates. Avoid a haughty, supercilious behavior; remember that modesty and mility are the brightest ornaments of a female. You are now as it were just entering upon the great theatre of action; I hope your friends will have the for two more nights I remained lashed to the stern of happiness to see you act your part well. Always think deliberately before you act; have a good regard for truth; when you have done amiss be ready to acknowledge it, and never seek to hide your faults by an untruth; which is a thing, however, I never knew you guilty of, and hope I never shall; but as it is not impossible it can do you no harm to warn you against from Baltimore for New Orleans, and by his kind, hu you from the paths of virtue, as you would the sting-ing of a serpent. Remember the eyes of God are al-

5. When I consider that faithful, persevering labor | ways upon you, beholding the evil and the good, and that you must give an account for all the deeds done in the body. Offer all your petitions in the name of Christ, who is the great mediator between God and If your soul is united to him you will be safe man. and happy in death,-ever, therefore, be found walking in the paths of virtue which is the only sure road L. S.

## YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

FUR ZION'S HERALD. He that troubleth his own house shall inherit the wind .-- Pro

o labor too great to attain and maintain peace, comfort and prosperity in our families. Although the first by the unchanging principles of truth; and while her great duty of training up a family in the way in which should go, pertains to the united head; yet much lepends on the individual conduct of each member .he whole house, and raise a storm of disturbance ual life. which cannot be allayed. We can all see, that if the head of the family is extravagant, or intemperate, or ill-natured, or unreasonable in its demands, that the whole may soon be reduced to poverty and distress; to discontent, disgrace and ruin. Parents too often trouble their own houses by their foolish fondness, and their improper partialities. Their fondest hopes will be soon frustrated; their purposes will fail, and every enjoyment will be blown away with the wind of con-

Phila was a lovely child, and her expanding mind lisclosed many of those amiable qualities which were calculated to endear her to her family and friends .--She was early noticed and caressed. She became fond of company and fashionable parties. It was not so much from any extraordinary vanity of mind and love of extravagance in dress, that led her astray, as a mistaken idea she entertained, that as she was noticed by many above her circumstances in life, it was a kind she owed them to appear worthy of their esteem, by conforming to their habits and fashions. By this unhappy delusion she became the troubler of her whole household. To be able to appear abroad; receive the calls and visits of her associates with all the et ceteras necessary to keep up appearances, became such a tax on the time and labor of the family, as to prove a continued source of discontent and uncasiness, until pride and poverty brought them bitterly to inherit the wind. Alas! how justly might many families exclaim to such as Phila, why hast thou troubled us? Their craving stomachs and shivering limbs but too clearly witness the sad truth of the text. All the kind and endearing affections are chilled. Peace and comfort are swept quite away with the blast of angry passions. Agnes brought a lasting and grievous ble on her family, by forming an inconsiderate connexion, which terminated in an unhappy marriage. Philander ruined his parents and connexions by a rash and hazardous enterprise in business. Ephraim spread gloom and horror through the paternal dwelling by his intemperance. Youth! read the text ase and deliberate on thy course. Thou troubler of thy father and thy mother, haste, remove the anguish from their hearts, and wipe the tears from their eyes.

## SAILORS' DEPARTMENT.

human life is always a distressing theme, and there is friends around her bed, and exhorted them to be faithno portion of the human family for whom our sympa- ful in the service of the Lord. She said, "I see the thies are more warmly excited, than for those "whose glittering crowns—Christ and angels are all around march is on the mountain wave," "whose home is on me:" "My dear friends, do come to heaven—do the deep." It seldom becomes our duty to record a come to heaven." calamity more distressing than the one related in the following account of the loss of the schooner Horatio, enced religion should come and see her, that she might Capt. Doughty, belonging to Philadelphia, taken from the Lonisiana Advertiser of March 31st. It appears posure of mind, she divided her things among her relthat the captain, who writes the report, is the sole survivor .- Balt. Chronicle.

The schooner Horatio, Doughty, from Philadelphia for Port au Prince, was wrecked at sea, March 5, lat. 33. long. 72. 30.

The Horatio discharged her pilot March 3.- Next day experienced a severe gale, and on the morning of the 5th, was struck with a heavy sea, which carried away staucubions, quarter boards, &c. At meridian, the storm increased with much violence, so as to blow the foretopsail and flying jib from their lashings; at 4, P. M. while the mate (Mr. Henry Rounds,) and the people were lashing the long boat, a heavy sea struck ber in the waist, and washed the mate overboard and all hands to leeward: we endeavored to save him by heaving out ropes, but could not; at 5, P. M. while in the cabin shifting myself, a sea struck her and laid her on her beam ends: I succeeded in gaining the deck as the water rushed over me-three of the crew and myder and suicide. In the name of Heaven, is this state self got into the weather main chains, (which was the of things to continue? Human laws, however well de- larbe ard,) and lashed ourselves; one man was drowned

munity intended to be governed, are alive to moral and religious impressions. If the vengeance of the head to wind—both masts being under water, we cut Almighty on the first murderer be appalling; if the away the lanyards without effect -- the sea, at every awful fiat, delivered in thunder from Mount Sinai, roll making a breach over our heads, sometimes wash Thou shall not kill," is disregarded, what safety can ing us down her bottom. At about midnight, the cook man find from the effects of ferocious and ungoverna- who was next me, got washed from his lashings. I ble passions? We are not surprised at the view which | held him by the arm and tried to secure him--but anforeign journalists take of our country; we do not de other sea immediately followed, and wrenched him serve it as a nation, yet we must admit there is cause from my powerless grasp-he sunk without a struggle; for the reflections cast upon us. What is the cause all the hatches were bursted open, and the cargo float-and what is the remedy? We shall state them frank- ing out at every avenue. The scene was awful, too ing out at every avenue. The scene was awful, too ly-a want of moral and religious instruction is the much to be pictured; the mountainous sea, the clash of waves, dashing the broken spars and fragments of the wreck over and around us; but three miserable ment of one sect, and denounce the indifference of an | beings lashed to the unsheltered side, beseeching the mercy of Heaven in piteous agony, and suing for that dissolution which must inevitably take place.

At about 5, A. M. on Tuesday, the two young men appeared deranged, and talked of going on shore to their infancy, and in their youth. At these periods get something to eat and drink; it was with great persuasion I prevailed on them from casting off their lash-Their imaginations became so heated, that, at ength, no remonstrance of mine could avail--- they loosed themselves, their impatience became so vivid----a heavy sea came over. I held them awhile; they became alarmed, and tried to relash themselvesanother greater sea rushed over, carrying them with it---they cried out to me for a rope, alas! I had none! rime, of rage, of bad principles, of murder and sui- What I had to spare I threw thein---they grasped, but could not reach; a mournful cry escaped them, the struggle for life was but short, their efforts soon overcame them, and their bodies floated motionless round the bows.

I continued in my unpleasant situation, without a gleam of hope or wish for alteration --- while my fixed eyes were glaring on the tumult of the crashing waves. my attention was aroused by an object which stimulated me to thought, and from that thought my mind became animated with hope, a hope of rescue. The obect was the main mast, which had become leosened from the vessel, and the bull appeared to right a little --- another cheering ray of day-light broke upon me, gave me fuller hopes, and, when the sun arose, I got on the quarter deck, where I lashed myself secure.

But even this respite from suffering only gave me ore acute reflections, for here a lungering, feverish death awaited me and haunted my restless mind; none but the providence of God could, on this desertocean release me; to His care I resigned my soul and body the wreck with a small piece of tarpaulin to cover me from the breaking waves. On the morning of the 8th of March, as the sun arose, I descrited a welcome sail standing for me. I raised a flag---the vessel came down ---they lowered the boat and took me on board the brig Lawson, Captain John Lombard, of Hallowell, Dread and avoid the man that would dare to lead mane, and gentlemanly treatment, I recovered. For

LEMUEL DOUGHTY.

OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MRS. SARAH COFFIN.

Died, at Nantucket, Feb. 27, 1827, Mrs. Sarah Coffin, wife of Capt. Benj. F. Coffin, and daughter of Capt. David Harris, aged 25.

The deceased, after being deeply awakened by the Holy Spirit, under the ministry of Rev. Isaac Bonney, in Feb. 1823, experienced justification by faith in Jesus Christ, and felt peace, joy, and love spring up in her soul. March following she was admitted into the Methodist church, where she remained till death dissolved the union, and called her spirit home. From the commencement of her Christian experience, to domestic peace and comfort, so we should never be weary of guarding against its loss. We should esteem the end of her days, she was a uniform and devoted follower of Christ. In her attention to religious duties, she was not altogether governed by feelings, but health would permit, she was attentive to all the instituted means of grace. Her uniform piety evidenced to all who knew her, that she had put on the Lord Je-It is possible for any member of the family to trouble sus Christ, and was seeking for glory, honor, and eter-She was not, however, exempt from temptations and

trials. She often lamented her coldness and imperfections, and expressed an ardent desire to be more deeply experienced in the things of God. During the first part of her confinement to the house, (Sept. 1826.) she sometimes complained of heaviness, and the want of those lively exercises which Christians frequently experience, but always expressed that she had a good hope through Jesus Christ her Saviour. The company of those who could converse with her on spiritual and eternal things was always agreeable, and she was desirous to hear as little as possible of worldly things. Her bodily sufferings were severe and protracted, but she supported them with great patience and resigna-tion. As she drew near the close of life, her prospects brightened in a pre-eminent degree. The path of the just shines more and more to the perfect day.

On Monday evening, Feb. 19, after having been

easy and silent for some time, she clapped her hands and exclaimed, "I am happy-I am happy!" She said to ber nurse, "Call in my friends to help me praise God." Her soul was filled with love and joy, and she praised the Lord with all the strength she had. The Saviour appeared to her in a remarkable manner, and the room seemed filled with the glory of God. Being unable to speak sufficiently loud to make her mothe hear, she requested her nurse to speak to her. "Tell my mother to be faithful, that she may come after me to heaven." She now gave up all her friends, and requested them not to hold her one moment, for she longed to b gone, and yet desired to be patient till the Lord should call her home.

She said, "Give my love to all my brethren and sisters; tell them to be faithful, and meet me in glory."

From this time till her death, not a cloud darkened her horizon, and she was in an ecstacy of joy. She would frequently break out and sing as long as her strength would admit. At one time she sung the verse

" Don't you see my Jesus coming," ---

On Thursday, the 22d, it appeared that she was going home, and she was in a transport of joy, while she addressed all her relatives and friends. In the afternoon the writer called to see her, but found ber unable to converse, though perfectly sensible. When he observed to her that she was soon going to her heavenly home, she smiled, and waved her hand in token of Loss of the schooner Horatio.-The destruction of victory. After about two hours she revived, called her

She was desirous that those who had never experiatives, and said, "I would not get well on any account -I shall soon be with saints and angels, and my dear Saviour.

On Monday, the 26th, the day before her death, one of her particular friends called to see her, she looked up, smiled, and said, " I am going to heaven-will you come after me?" She then exclaimed, "Glory! glory! hallelujah!" Again she observed, "I never expected to be so happy in this world; I can go down to the grave with a smile, saying, 'death, where is thy

sting?"
Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, she was heard to say, "Hallelujah to the Lamb!" These were the last words she uttered, and about six her happy spirit took its flight to the world above. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Mrs. Coffin united many excellences in her moral

and Christian character, and her relatives and the church have sustained a heavy loss. The Sabbath after her death, a funeral sermon was delivered from Luke xxiii. 28 .- "Weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children." D. FILLMORE.

Nantucket, April, 1827. -----

cause of God.

CAPT. JOHN EARLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD. Sir, --- The biographical department of your paper has been read with much interest, and has often been attended with a blessing. Information has been conveyed to distant friends and relatives of the departure of such as they have taken satisfaction with in the service of God. It is true, we have an account of many who have but just entered upon their warfare before they have received their discharge; yet when they have gone triumphant to their reward, their "memory is blessed." But different are the feelings produced when we hear of the departure of such as have borne the burden and heat of the day, and "endured hardships as good soldiers of the cross." A few more years and we shall find that all who first received our preachers have fallen asleep. Their memorial shall not perish with them; for they shall long be remembered by those who have knowledge of their love and zeal which has been so conspicuous to build up the

The subject of this memoir, Capt. John Earle, was among the first whose house was open to receive our preachers in Portsmouth, R. Island. He first received an evidence of his acceptance with God under the labors of Rev. E. Mudge, about thirty years ago--since that period he has been closely united to the people of God, and manifested by his life, the work of grace in his heart. About two years before his death of England. nature began to fail, and it appeared apparent that his departure was at hand; yet as he drew pearer to his final trial, his faith grew stronger, and his soul was often filled with joy at the prospect of a glorious immortality. The 12th of March last he was deprived of his speech, but still was able to express in the most emhatic manner his joy in the Lord, and continued in the same happy frame of mind till the 28th, when he left his sufferings to enter into the joys of his Lord in the ambitious and litigious spirit which too the 84th year of his age; --- leaving his aged partner and family to feel their loss, with an admonition to be ready when the summons shall come to meet him in a better world. The following lines by his daughter ex-

press her views on the death of a beloved parent. From this abode to fairer worlds of light His spirit wings its happy, glorious flight, No more to feel the pains of deep distress— No more the weight of years shall him oppress.

His soul enlarged to heavenly pleasure springs; He feeds on truth—on uncreated things; Methinks i see him in the realms above In garments shining with his Saviour's love. Shall I be there to share immortal bliss,

Portsmouth, R. I. April 24, 1827.

Unknown, untasted in a state like this? With ardent zeal and living faith I'll rise To hail my father far beyond the skies. E. HYDE.

FOR ZION'S MRS. HULDA WHITE.

The subject of the following memoir was an Truro, daughter of Mr. Samuel Rider, born Ma 1791—married Mr. White, and resided in the her nativity. Previous to her conversion, she li rest of the world, spent her swift rolling years in ty, destitute of the permanent and sublime that the holy religion of the meek and low inspires. She experienced religion in Marc in the midst of a very glorious revival of the God that was then spreading through the town power. After she found the pearl of great was faithful to God and retained an abiding his pardoning mercy, and never knowingly from the living God. Last winter, during the reformation, whilst scores were coming home and the doctrine of holiness was stated. proved by the word of God and enforced, it her anxious heart a holy thirsting for all the was in Christ. She sought, and sought not for He that is full of grace and truth heard be broken cries and shed forth the purifying infin the hely Sanctifier, and made her a holy himself to dwell in, and took up his abode her hope of glory. From this time until she h world.

" Not a cloud did arise to darken her skies. Nor to hide for a moment the Lord for About the time she found this great blesin heart being united with us in Christian ioined with us in church fellowship, and ado profession by a holy walk and pious conversaling last sickness continued eight weeks, and she was than conqueror through Him that had loved he washed her in his blood. When I visited be sickness, all was heaven and peace within, and as she could use her faltering tongue she sweet of Jesus. When her speech failed, which was short time before she expired, she was requer her sister, if she was still happy, to raise he She instantly lifted her trembling arm, almos a in death, in token of victory. Thus expired o thy sister in Christ, Sept. 3d, in sure and certs of a glorious immortality. Her funeral was at on the 5th. The presence of God filled the

LEWIS BATE Wellfleet, April, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MRS. SARAH WHITNEY. Died, in Augusta, Me. March 22d, Mrs. &

WHITNEY, wife of Mr. Nathan Whitney, in the year of her age. For more than thirty years she borne a public testimony in favor of the religion of sus Christ. Sister Whitney was naturally of a pleas disposition, affable in her manners, and, in ear manifested strong attachments to the people of though she did not make a profession of religion; the 22d year of her age. At this time she real Lisbon, and was made one of the subjects of an ensive revival which prevailed in that place.

Her experience was not like the "morninging and as the "early dew," but her goings forther prepared as the morning, and her path has been of the just "shining more and more unto the perday." Not being governed by mere frames and ings in religion, but serving God from a fixed pm day." ple, she was not subject to those frequent changest characterize many professed Christians. As a pri member of the church of Christ, she was both a and useful. Never did she appear more in ment than when extending the hand of charity distressed, or administering to the wants of I watchmen. In her, the poor found a constant the young Christian, a mother in Israel; religio rnament, and the world, a bright example. Her last sickness was short and painful; yet

fered as a Christian, looking, not at the things are seen, but at the things which are not seen. tervals, she manifested symptoms of delivium, but then, her mind dwelt on things sacred and divis When capable of expressing her feelings, she fested entire resignation to the will of God. The ing before her departure, a religious meeting si tended in the house. She was very anxious t the door of her apartment open, that she might more join in devotional exercise with her bei but her weakness was such that it was thought per. In the morning, while joining with the prayer by her bed side, the Lord eminently m ed his presence; the place seemed none ath the house of God, and the very gate of heaven following evening she took her departure in peace ing behind an affectionate husband, ten chi numerous circle of friends to moura the 24th ult, her funeral was attenaudience, and a discourse delivered on the from Rev. xiv. 13, "Blessed are the dead the the Lord," &c. by the author of these remains

"Happy soul, thy days are ended-All thy mourning days below; Go, by angel guards attended, To the sight of Jesus, go." Augusta, April 17, 1827.

## THE GATHERER.

A Christian is one who is snatched as a b the burning; the flames of hell are quench Redeemer's blood, he is grafted into the livi because it lives, he lives also; and deriving union, strength, and nourishment continua comes a fruitful bough by the wells of salvati branches, thick with rich clusters of good fru over and adorn the walls of God's house.

Curious Historical Fact .- During the to the reign of Charles 1st, a country girl came ! don, in search of a place as a servant maid succeeding, she hired herself to carry out be brew-house, and was one of those called tub-The brewer observing a good-looking girl in occupation, took her into his family 28 a 8 after a short time, married her; but he died! she was a very young woman, and left her the his fortune. The business of the brewers ped; and to the young woman was recommen Hyde, as a skilful lawyer, to arrange her husbal fairs-Hyde, who was afterwards the great Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very co able, married her-of this marriage there was er issue than a daughter; who was afterwards ! of James 2d, and mother of Mary and Anne,

ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES. "The stated meetings of ecclesiastical bodies to be more strictly religious. Meetings of our s of our Presbyteries, of our Synods, and even general Assembly, are mere meetings of busing this business is too often done in the spirit of the Our pious people are uninterested, or grieved vails. Were He, in whose name we act, to again, and appear in person, and witness our prings, could we expect His approbation? Well time spent in prayer and other religious exercibusiness would be as soon done, and better do we should return with a 'conscience n fence toward God and toward man."-Philo

FROM PHILLIS WHEATLY'S POEM "Twas mercy brought me from my pagan land Taught my benighted soul to understa That there's a God; and there's a Saviour 100, Once I redemption neither sought nor knew.

" Some view our sable race with scornful eye, Their color is a diabolic die; Remember Christians! negroes black as Cain,

May be refined, and join the angelic train."

Vol. V.  $\mathbf{Z}_{1}$ 

CONFEREN

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> Rev. JAMES KE ORIGINA

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GOD'S WORD TO B As some of the have greater influe

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